The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Close Proximity of the Opposing Armies.

Brisk Skirmishing all Day Saturday.

Advance of the Enemy in Strong Force During the Night.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

Retirement of the Rebels without Showing Fight.

BEAUREGARD PROBABLY IN RICHMOND.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan's Headquarters,
Sunday, June 22—8 P. M.

This has been a remarkably quiet day, considering the close proximity of the two contending forces.

Brisk skirmishing occurred all day yesterday, and *at night everything indicated that a general engagement was at hand.*

The enemy advanced in strong force on our lines during last night, but, being promptly met, soon retired.

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain a dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., dated the 17th, stating that Gen. Beauregard and Staff had arrived there, on their way to Richmond, and it was said they were to be followed by a large portion of the army of the Mississippi, and that a sufficient force had been left under the invincible Bragg to check any advancement of the "vandals" under Gen. Halleck.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, June 21.

We learn to-day, from the army of the Potomac, that quite a skirmish took place on the 19th inst. between the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, in Gen. Kearney's Division, and the rebels, which lasted for more than an hour. The Indiana boys stood their ground and sustained very slight loss. Lieut. Carr, Company I, and three privates were wounded. In the afternoon the regiment was complimented by Gen. Kearney for its bravery and discipline. This is the regiment that was once nearly sacrificed at Chicamicomico, N. C., early in the operations on that coast, under Col. Hawkins, and which has been until lately attached to Gen. Wool's Division.

During yesterday the rebels endeavored to feel our entire line by shelling vigorously at different points, in the hope of annoying working parties, principally on the right and opposite Kearney's Division. Their shells generally fell short, and did but little damage.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Gallant Reconnoissance by the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment—Skirmishing into the Teeth of the Enemy—The Rebel Works Discovered on the Left—Important Results.

Battle-Ground, Fair Oaks,
Thursday, June 19, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Hooker, commanding division, received orders from Gen. McClellan to make a reconnoissance in front of our picket line at Fair Oaks, to the left of the railroad. Gen. Hooker accordingly sent orders to Brig.-Gen. Grover, of the First Brigade, to assign one regiment of his force for that purpose. Gen. Grover selected the Sixteenth Massachusetts, Col. P. T. Wyman. This regiment composed part of the late reinforcements in Hooker's Division. The object of the reconnoissance was to ascertain the exact character of the ground in front of our picket line, through the wood, to the left and right of Hooker's front, and to the cleared field, where the rebels were supposed to be in force.

At 3½ in the afternoon the Sixteenth Massachusetts, under their gallant Colonel, left their camps and marched up the Williamsburgh road to the wood, in front of two houses, called by our men the Twin Houses, now used as temporary hospitals. Our pickets are thrown out some distance in advance of this position, in the wood, reaching the edge of the forest, fronting our picket reserves. Brig.-Gen. Grover ordered Maj. Lamson, with five hundred men from the First Brigade, to act as a support, behind an earthwork to the right of the Williamsburgh road and facing the woods.

Gens. Hooker and Grover, with their staffs, took a position near Maj. Lamson's force, at the earthwork, while the Sixteenth Massachusetts filed past. The wood was too dense to admit of the regiment marching in with any form save as a dispersed body, advancing as skirmishers, and the underbrush too thick to see any of the men ten feet from each other. The consequence was the commanding officer found great difficulty in delivering his orders in deploying through the forest.

After marching about a quarter of a mile, the advance came suddenly upon the pickets of the enemy, who immediately fired upon them. The advance portion of the Sixteenth returned the fire, and the action commenced. The rebels held their ground with remarkable tenacity, and resisted the passage of our troops with a stubbornness unusual in pickets. The fire of the rebels was very strong, their knowledge of the ground and their rifle-pits at almost every step gave them every advantage to repel an advancing force, particularly in attempting to penetrate a wood where the foliage and thick underbrush prevent one from seeing an object a short distance from them. However, nothing daunted with their apparently insurmountable obstacles, the Sixteenth push on under a heavy, galling fire, driving the rebels from their rifle-pits in confusion and with great loss. Never did a regiment advance with more steadiness and unfaltering courage upon a foe. Although this was their initiatory fight, there was a promptness and decision about their manœuvres worthy of the heroes of a hundred battles.

Some of the companies on the left saw the cleared ground on the other side of the wood with the redoubts in full view, lined with the enemy. These earthworks are higher than ours and mount heavy guns. The enemy had five regiments acting as a support to their pickets, resting in battle front at their works. One was the Fifty-second Virginia, an Alabama regiment and three from Georgia.

The objects of the reconnoissance having been fully attained, though at the sacrifice of many a brave spirit, the order to return was given. The enemy at this time appeared as if preparing to advance, but one swamp was found about thirty yards in width, easy to go round at either side, some wet ground a little to the right of it, but nothing that could be deemed impassable to infantry or even cavalry.

There were many bridle paths, and one or two good wagon roads found running through the woods, moss grown over.

The regiment went out at 3½ o'clock and returned at 5. It is to be regretted that many of the dead and wounded were left on the field. Four of the dead of the Sixteenth were brought in and buried in the camp ground, Rev. A. B. Fuller, chaplain of the regiment, officiating on the sad occasion. Gen. Grover and numerous officers were present. The scene was very impressive.

Four prisoners were brought in who gave very valuable and important information connected with their force and condition. The rebel army before Richmond, they state, draw rations for one hundred and two thousand men. Gen. Robert Lee is Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Magruder second in command. Joe Johnson is badly wounded, so much so, that it will be impossible for him to take the field again for some time.

Great fears are expressed of the fall of Richmond if our reinforcements come up. The food has been better since the battle of Fair Oaks than before, but no coffee or sugar is given out to their troops.

Jeff. Davis examined the defences in front of our force at Fair Oaks and pronounced them impregnable. We shall see. The rebels are giving glowing accounts of the expedition that made the foray upon the railroad, stating that they destroyed a million dollars worth of property, captured four hundred prisoners, arms, cannon, &c., &c. The prisoners were heartily glad at escaping. They were sent to Gen. McClellan by Gen. Hooker.

The names of the four dead soldiers buried by their comrades, of the Sixteenth, are Sergt. John Kennedy, Co. I; privates Robert Nelson, Co. G; W. B. Clancy, Co. G; Lyman Fields, Co. H. Neat inclosures have been made around the graves, with head-boards with their names and date of their deaths painted on.

I inclose a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Sixteenth. The loss, considering the time of their exposure to the enemy's fire, (one hour,) is almost without a parallel.

Orderly Sergeant Charles O. Hare's body has been embalmed, and is to be sent home to Lowell, Mass., this morning, to his friends.

Co. A was not in the skirmish, they having been detailed for other purposes. M.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Private I. Speakman.
Wounded—C. Wilder, John Burr, T. J. Ware.
Missing—Private James Mann.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Privates A. Brooks, T. Wilson.
Wounded—Corporals M. C. Wright, M. Rand; privates J. A. Hunter, A. P. Ingalls, J. A. Baker, S. Leeds, A. L. Willis, W. Wills, J. W. Eldridge.
Missing—Privates J. Brooks, C. H. Garder, A. Tibley.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Thomas Wilson, John Barry, Peter Curry, Patrick McMahan.
Wounded—Privates Patrick Reynolds, Patrick H. Maguire, John Ryan.
Missing—Capt. Mathew Donavan, private Edward Kane.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Private Frederick S. Richards.

COMPANY F.

Wounded—Privates P. W. Combs, T. Whelan, J. Clifford, C. Stearns.
Missing—First Lieut. F. P. H. Rogers, Corporal J. Allen, privates E. McAndrews, P. McCarty, P. Weston, T. J. Reynolds.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant Charles O'Hare, privates Charles Jones, Robert Nelson.
Missing—Robert J. Kanna.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Private Lyman Field, Jr.
Wounded—Private Geo. N. Robinson.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Sergeant John Kennedy, Corporal Paul Kennedy, private Wm. B. Clancy.
Wounded—First Sergeant Hugh Boyd, privates M. Corcoran, P. Gillen, H. J. Garrity, Geo. E. Tuttle.

COMPANY K.

Killed—First Sergeant C. F. Coburn, private Robt. Sherman.
Wounded—Privates G. Smith, H. F. Miller, J. W. Leaverton.
Missing—Private Joseph Corrigan.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON'S WOUND.

With regard to the wound of Gen. Joe Johnston, the Atlanta (Geo.) *Intelligencer* says:

"A distinguished gentleman sojourning in our city for a time, has permitted us to make the following extract from a letter received by him, on yesterday, from his accomplished daughter, dated at Richmond, June 2, where she was during the recent battles before that city on Saturday and Sunday last:

'Gen. Johnston was wounded by a Minié ball in the shoulder. The ball passed down his back, and has not been found yet. At the same time a spent shell struck him in the breast. He fell from his horse and broke two of his ribs; so, of course, he suffered very much. I spent all day yesterday with him. To-day he is much better, although the ball has not yet been extracted.'"

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Sisters of Mercy—Sultry Weather, &c., &c.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, June 21.

The Baltimore boat brought down twenty-five Sisters of Mercy this morning for our hospitals here.

The steamer *Baltimore* arrived here this morning from Washington with a number of Congressmen.

It is cloudy to-day, and the atmosphere is very warm and sultry.

A revenue cutter has arrived here to attend to vessels entering and leaving Norfolk.

The armed bark *Fernandina* went to sea this afternoon.

Gen. Dix returned this morning from Point Lookout.

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

PRISONERS SENT TO THE RIP RAPS—MORE OF THE WOUNDED GONE TO WASHINGTON.

Fort Monroe, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* brought down from the White House, to-day, 17 secession prisoners. Four of them only are in uniform, two belonging to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry and two others to an infantry regiment. They were captured while on picket duty, by our pickets, within six or seven miles of Richmond. Their uniform is slouchy, and has a seedy and decayed appearance—similar to the cause in which they were engaged. The remainder are men mostly past the middle age, and are farmers, physicians, &c., who profess not to have taken any active part in the war. Four of them are from near the White House landing, on the opposite side of the Pamunkey, and call themselves Christians, or Thomasites—a sect cherishing as its creed a modification of the second advent doctrines of Miller and Himes. They say their religion forbids them to fight, and to be subject to the powers *that be*. Hence their passive submission to the Confederate rule in Virginia. They are under arrest, I understand, for being suspected of conveying information of our movements to the enemy, or in some way coöperating with them.

From conversation with them I think their cases may be regarded with clemency after a proper investigation. Several of them are old men, and deny ever having rendered aid and comfort to the enemy. No complaint has been formally laid against them, and they profess to be wholly in the dark as to the cause of their arrest.

The *Elm City* has left here for Washington with one hundred and fifty wounded. On her former trip she carried four hundred and fifty wounded to Washington, immediately following the battle of Fair Oaks, who went forward in charge of Dr. Charles W. Allin, of Flushing, surgeon. Dr. Allin's timely service and skillful attention to the wounded entitle him to the gratitude of the country. E. S.

THE FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.

The Attack on the Rebel Batteries at St. Charles, on the White River—Casualties from the Explosion on the Mound City—The Charge of the Indianians, &c.

Chicago, Saturday, June 21.

The following is a fuller account of the fight with the rebel batteries on White River:

Memphis, Thursday, June 19.

The gunboat *Conestoga* has arrived with dispatches containing the particulars of the engagement at the rebel fortifications below St. Charles, 85 miles from the mouth of White River.

On the 17th the gunboats *St. Louis, Mound City, Lexington* and *Conestoga*, and the transport *New National*, having on board the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment, Col. Fitch, which left here a week ago to open communication with the army of Gen. Curtis and remove the obstructions from White River, ascended that stream.

The gunboat *Mound City*, Capt. Kelty commanding, was about a mile and a half in advance.

In the bend of the river, near St. Charles, two concealed batteries opened on the *Mound City*. Her decks were immediately got ready for action, and as soon as the range of the rebel works could be obtained, the *Mound City* opened her guns upon them; Capt. Kelty meantime signaled to Col. Fitch to land his force below the fort, which was successfully accomplished.

The *Lexington* and *St. Louis* shelled the works, under cover of which Col. Fitch gained the rear of the rebel position. At this juncture, a ball from a siege gun on the bluff struck the forward and port side of the *Mound City*, penetrating the casemates and passing through the steam drum of the vessel, which immediately became filled with the escaping vapor.

Nearly every one on board the *Mound City* was scalded. Only twenty-three of the officers and crew escaped, out of 175.

The scene which ensued was horrible in the extreme. Many of the crew, frantic with pain, jumped overboard and were drowned.

Boats from the *Conestoga*, which was coming up at the time to support the *Mound City*, were sent to their relief, but the rebels fired on the men in the water with grape and canister, from their field-pieces, murdering most of those who were attempting to escape.

Being apprised of the state of affairs up the river, Col. Fitch, with his regiment, pushed forward, and carried the fort by storm, at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel works consisted of two batteries, the lower one mounting six field pieces, and the upper one three heavy siege pieces, managed by from 400 to 500 men, under the command of Col. Frye, late of the United States Navy.

About two hundred of the rebels are said to have escaped. Over 150 are reported killed and wounded, and thirty taken prisoners. Among the prisoners is Col. Frye, who was wounded in the shoulder. He was brought here by the *Conestoga*.

Capt. Kelty, of the *Mound City*, is severely scalded about the face and hands, but will recover.

Second Master Hearth, Third Master Kinsie, Fourth Master Scoville, Master's Mate H. R. Browne, Chief Engineer Cox, and Assistant Engineers John McAfee and Hollingsworth were killed. The pilot, Charles Young, was severely scalded, and is reported since dead. Surgeons Jones, Carpenter and Manning are slightly scalded.

From 80 to 100 of our sailors have already been buried, and over 20 are missing. Col. Fitch reports but few of his men wounded and none killed, and but for the unfortunate accident on the *Mound City*, the rebel works would have been carried without loss on our side. The *Mound City* can easily be repaired. The flag officer has sent to Cairo for another crew. The rebels have obstructed the channel above by sinking two large steamboats and a gunboat—it is believed to be the *Maypole*.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

Serious Railroad Accident—A Train off the Track—A Number of Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Winchester, Sunday, June 22.

A very serious accident occurred this morning on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, at a point about fourteen miles from this place. The train, which was coming this way, contained a large number of soldiers and horses. Most of the soldiers were those who had been sick or guarding property at Harper's Ferry, or wounded, who were sufficiently recovered to report here. The train, at the point designated, ran off the track and rolled down the embankment. The men were on the top of the cars, and the horses inside. One man was killed—John P. Kopk, of New-York—and fifty-two injured, more or less seriously. I have just this moment seen them, and am assured by the Surgeons that several more will die of their injuries. They were taken to the Union hospital and immediately cared for. Nearly all of the injured are from the Third Delaware Regiment. J. A.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

A Number of Important Prizes Recently Captured—Rebel Outrage on the South Carolina Coast, &c.

Washington, Sunday, June 22.

The bark *Gem of the Sea* on the 3d inst. captured the rebel schooner *Mary Stewart*, from Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade of the Santee River, South Carolina. Her cargo consisted of 308 sacks of salt, and sundry other articles. This schooner formerly belonged to Gov. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina.

The United States steamer *Calhoun* has captured on Lake Ponchartrain the rebel steamer *Whiteman*. The same steamer has also captured the rebel schooner *Venus* in the same lake. The latter's cargo consisted of 228 bales of cotton. An expedition from the same steamer (*Calhoun*) cut out the rebel gunboat *Corphyeus*. She was found in one of the bayous, securely moored and guarded by rebel troops.

The United States ship *Susquehanna*, on the 11th inst., captured the rebel schooner *Princeton*, from Havana, bound toward Matamoras. Her cargo consisted of drugs, dry-goods, provisions, &c.

On the 9th inst the brig *Bainbridge* captured the schooner *Borgany*, and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

Commodore Kelty of the *Mound City*, has captured and sent to Cairo the *Clara Dobson*, one of the largest, handsomest and finest rebel steamers on White River.

Flag-officer Dupont writes to the Navy Department that the rebels, through information given by a negro who had been employed by our army, became aware of the absence of our troops from Hutchison Island and made a descent upon Mrs. March's plantation, surrounded the house, and with a ferocity characteristic at all events of that part of the South, murdered in cold blood a large number of contrabands, who were awakened from their slumbers to fall into the hands of the infuriated rebels.

OPERATIONS NEAR CHARLESTON.

The following paragraph is from a dispatch received from Gen. McClellan's headquarters last night:

"The Charleston *Mercury* of the 18th gives a graphic description of an engagement on James Island the previous Sunday, in which it acknowledges a severe loss on both sides, without any material change in position."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Roanoke, with Dates to the 15th.

The Condition of Affairs in the City Rapidly Improving.

PROGRESS OF UNION SENTIMENT.

A Union Meeting, Procession and Serenade to Gen. Butler.

Executions for Depredations on Citizens.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Sunday, June 15, 1862.

Yesterday was a memorable day in this city, for on it was held the first meeting of the citizens in favor of the Union. Free speech being inaugurated, may it never occur again that it will be treason to speak in favor of the Constitution and the flag of the Union in New-Orleans. The Union meeting was held in the Lyceum, City Hall building. Over 400 persons were present. No greater number could have been accommodated. Spirited speeches were delivered by old residents of the city, and the tone of feeling was at least hopeful. The effects of the reign of terror have not yet worn away. The uncertainties of the future still paralyze. After the meeting adjourned, a procession was extemporized, (headed by a band of music, the whole preceded by the Stars and Stripes,) which proceeded to the St. Charles, the headquarters of Major-Gen. Butler. Here the procession halted and, much to my surprise, gave three tolerably loud cheers. The magnificent portico was filled with its usual crowd of sentinels, distinguished citizens and officers, who looked down upon the affair with a strange mixture of pleasure and surprise. The repeated calls for Gen. Butler finally brought him before the multitude, and with some evident reluctance he delivered a short address.

He told the people that the presence of the National forces meant justice to every man—high and low, rich and poor; and assured them that he would welcome the day when the citizens would again take their affairs into their own hands. He spoke of the people of Louisiana and the North as brethren, and he promised on his part that in that spirit he would do justice to the people of the city. He was evidently much impressed; his tones of voice were deep, and his sentiments expressed earnest friendship, and a consciousness of the high responsibilities that rested upon him. His auditors listened with the most profound attention, and occasionally broke into cheers of approbation.

After the General withdrew, the band played "Hail to the Chief." Gen. Shepley, Maj. Ball, Col. French and other gentlemen were respectively called for, made a few remarks, and retired. The whole affair was considered as a lengthened step toward restoring the unfortunate city to its true position under the Government. I should say, perhaps, that a large placard is to be seen about the streets, announcing Union meetings for each succeeding Saturday of June and July. X. Y. Z.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

New-Orleans, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Commencing my observations here with a very good idea of the internal life of New-Orleans, I must confess that I am every hour more and more puzzled at what I witness of the various phases of society and sentiment that surround me. New-Orleans is one mass of contradictions; the rules which ordinarily govern the actions of men and women here seem to to be violated; a general reason for this may possibly be found in the fact, that the population seems "stunned." The year's rule of the Confederate troops was a fearful ordeal, which, joined with the previous eight years of tyranny by the politicians, have produced an apathetic and almost hopeless state of feeling. Underlying also almost everything the Confederates have done, was the encouragement of an inordinate vanity; this has been fearfully mortified, and who can readily overcome wounded pride, or a holier spirit?

Believing all along that the defences of New-Orleans were impregnable, the moment our ships passed the forts the mass of the citizens resolved to treat our troops with silent, undemonstrative contempt. The stores were to be kept closed and all social recognition withheld, thus giving to the place the appearance of sorrow and mourning. In the interior of the State the violent Secessionists proclaimed that "Lincoln's gold" had corrupted the officers of the navy and at the forts; that New-Orleans was always disloyal, thus ingeniously destroying among the ignorant and deluded the moral effect that might result from a frank admission of the superior power of the National Government. As soon as possible after his arrival here Gen. Butler issued a proclamation ordering the people to open the stores, and to externally, at least, put on the faces of ordinary life. The order was not obeyed. The Provost-Marshal, as a consequence, arrested a few of the richest offenders, and fined them a hundred dollars apiece. The following day many of the shop windows came down. Other arrests and fines followed, until nearly all the principal stores were open. One name was given me of a merchant who was fined three successive days; he then yielded. Passing into the locality of the commission merchants, you see them sitting listless in their offices, or smoking sullenly on the shady side of the walk. You wonder they do not cordially come forward and welcome the return of New-Orleans to the Union. You see that they were ruined by the blockade; that the currency of the city is worse than ever before cursed a people. You hear it admitted that commercial prosperity seems again to be promised to the city, yet these merchants hold back. At first how singular and inconsistent all this seems, but getting behind the scene, you find that *all the property these merchants have in the world are promises to pay given by the planters in the country, who being Secessionists will repudiate all debts due loyal citizens of the Union.* The past course was to repudiate all Northern debts. This new morality was hailed as a glorious piece of finesse—a fearful punishment to the North. The idea that the New-Orleans merchants are now to be charged with being disloyal to the Confederacy, and possibly wronged out of their money, is fearfully suggestive. It is barely possible that all these parties, planters and merchants may be benefited by the entire destruction of the present cotton crop by the torch of the incendiary.

With others I was invited last evening down to the United States Mint, at present the headquarters of the Twelfth Maine, Col. Kimball, a remarkably fine specimen of a soldier, commanding. The regiment is splendid in appearance and thoroughly disciplined. Among the incidents of conversation, the Colonel informed me that among his soldiers was a very fine florist. This man obtained leave to visit about the city and examine, when he did not intrude, the gardens of the vicinity. You may imagine he was delighted at the evidences of semi-tropical vegetation that met his eye. The result was that he eventually returned, charmed with the hospitality of the people, and enriched by a bouquet of flowers of rare size and richness. Withing hearing of the regiment, but shut out from sight by intervening trees, was a house from which every evening had been heard most excellent music, some fine female voices predominating. The Colonel, with a gallantry that did him honor, attached a card to the bouquet and sent it to the ladies, addressed "To the unknown musicians." A day or two afterwards a splendid frosted cake was to be seen at the officers' headquarters.

In your paper, announcing the particulars of the capture of New-Orleans, you published a very interesting article on the Press of New-Orleans, under the rebellion. The change that has taken place, since the city came in possession of the Union troops, is striking and instructive. There was no marked alteration in their tone after Gen. Butler arrived at the St. Charles. The old *Delta* was sneering and defiant, the *Crescent* simply abusive, the *Picayune* cold, and the *Bee* illy concealed its bitterness. Gen. Butler very politely notified the editors that they must cease to abuse or misrepresent the Government and its intentions, but little or no notice was taken of this, and loyal men became alarmed lest these active agents of rebellion were to be left unchecked in their mischief; but the day of reckoning finally came. About three weeks ago an order was issued that killed the *Crescent*; the *Delta*, the most offensive of all the secession prints, was seized, its publishers and editors turned adrift; a Capt. John Clark, on Gen. Butler's Staff, was appointed editor, Gen. Butler, perhaps from a vein of sarcasm which is in his nature, making it the "Government organ." A few days afterwards, an article appeared in the commercial column of the *Bee*, that mildly sanctioned the burning of the cotton crop by the planters, and the *Bee* was suspended. For some days it was among the things of the past, when the publishers saw Gen. Butler, protested that they did not mean what they wrote, and promised to sin no more. The paper is now again familiar in the streets. But what a skeleton is all that is left of the once prosperous past—half-sheets, quarter-sheets, and wrapping-paper productions—some editions so yellow and dingy, that they look as if they were manufactured in a smoke-house, and this debris is all that remains of establishments that, less than two years ago, were valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The ordeal is not yet passed. A long season of sorrow is to follow, ere the business of New-Orleans will again furnish an advertising patronage, which will restore its representatives to the position of semi-metropolitan dignity. Heaven grant that the chastening they have received will not be forgotten.

An esteemed friend tells me the following anecdote of Gen. McClellan. In the month of June, 1858, in one of the political riots of that year, one hundred and thirty men, under the command of J. K. Duncan, since the rebel commander of Fort Jackson, erected a barricade, to hold the State Arsenal, near the Cathedral, in this city, which they had seized. Gen. McClellan, who was a West Point student with Duncan, happened, at the time, to arrive in New-Orleans, from Texas, on his way West. McClellan, in hunting up his friend Duncan, got behind the barricade, and at once took a great interest in what was going on, and without perceiving it himself, from making suggestions, he assumed entire control, and personally assisted in placing the guns in position. This work accomplished, he bade his old friend Duncan good by, returned to his hotel, and on the next morning pursued his way westward.

Last evening—as fine a one as ever blessed the earth—about 10 o'clock, a single rocket ascended from Lafayette-square, the long roll was beaten, and the soldiers in the vicinity hurried into line. I think it could not have been more than fifteen minutes before a regiment was formed, and the heavy tread of its soldiers sounded ominous as it echoed upon the stone pavements of the street. While this was going on a battery of four pieces galloped up Camp-street, while the regiment alluded to passed up St. Charles toward Gen. Butler's headquarters. Putting on my hat, I wended my way to that locality, and was deeply interested at the bustle, *and yet grim silence*, that a thousand bronzed warriors arrayed themselves in battle array. A splendid-looking sentinel on guard at the hotel challenged the entire regiment; the individual officer stopped the artillery and a troop of horse. An hour might have elapsed in these peaceful preparations, when suddenly the artillery moved quietly away, and the regiment disappeared in the silence of its encampment. It was evidently one of the drills to test the efficiency of discipline. It was glorious—at least I think so. STARS AND STRIPES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY GEN. BUTLER.

A DEMAND AGAINST THE BANK OF LOUISIANA—THE BANK ORDERED TO PAY CURRENT FUNDS FOR DEPOSITS OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.

From the Delta.

It will be remembered that a few days ago we reported the decision of the Provost Judge, directing the Bank of Louisiana to pay to a depositor, in current funds, the amount of his deposit made in Confederate money, which the banks themselves had made currency, by receiving and paying it out at their counters. The bank appealed from this ruling to Gen. Butler, and here is the General's decision, sustaining the view taken by the Provost Judge:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, La., June, 1862.

In the matter of the appeal of W. N. Mercer, President, and Auguste Montreuil, Cashier, of the Bank of Louisiana, defendants, from the judgment of the Provost Court, upon the complaint of A. Durand, complainant.

This is an application by the defendants representing the Bank, made to the General Commanding, asking him to revise and set aside the judgment of the Provost Court, made in favor of the plaintiff, Durand.

It is based upon the legal theory that over all matters within garrison, camp, and perhaps geographical military department, wherein martial law has been declared, the power of the Commanding General is absolute, and that, looking to him as the representative of the martial power of the Government here, all applications for redress must be made when any wrong is supposed to have been done.

This view being sound, so far as I can see, I have, with the best thought possible under the circumstances, reëxamined the case and the reasons assigned for the appeal.

Error is claimed on two grounds: first, that the Provost Court had no jurisdiction of the cause; and second, that the judgment was not in accordance with the law which should govern its decision.

The argument assumes that law to be General Order No. 30, and does not dispute the authority which made, or the effect of that order, but contents itself with endeavoring to construe the order.

The objection to the jurisdiction of the Court is put upon two grounds—first, that the Provost Court has not jurisdiction of the subject matter; second, that the proper parties were not before it, so as to enable it to act with regard to the rights of those who were not summoned in the case.

It is said that this question, being one of a right of property, cannot be entertained by a court which only acts to punish the infraction of military orders and police regulations.

A technical answer to this objection, which is in the nature of a plea to the jurisdiction, would be that it does not appear this plea was put in till after the hearing upon the merits. It is a familiar rule that a party shall not be allowed to go into court and have a hearing on his case, take the chances of a decision in his favor, and then, if adverse, repudiate the court before which he has appeared, and to whose judgment he has submitted his cause. This rule has been held very strictly, both as to jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties. But in a court where no technical rules are allowed to work injustice, a technical answer is not sufficient.

Of what, then, do the defendants complain? The Bank says the Court has made an order which takes away the property of the Bank and gives it to another, and that the Court has no power so to act. But is that so? Is it not the Commanding General's order which does that of which complaint is made? The Bank nowhere complains that the General has not the power to make such an order, if, in his judgment, it becomes a military necessity, and that some order on the subject matter was so is shown by the fact that the first question put to him upon entering the city was, what currency would be provided for the people, to save them from starvation and bread riots. It has passed into history that he permitted a vicious currency as a medium of circulation, for the purpose of meeting this exigency.

Again, it will be remembered that the Bank now claims that it is exempted from the effect of this order, because by order of another military commander in September last, (there was no civil law for it,) it was obliged to suspend specie payments, against its will, and substitute Confederate notes for its daily currency instead of its own bills. This order was submitted to, if not with joy, at least not under protest, so far as I am informed.

The order, as well as the law of the land, then, is that the Bank shall pay its depositors in gold, silver coin and United States Treasury notes, or its own bills. A citizen complains that this order of the Commanding General has not been obeyed, to his prejudice.

For what, then, is a Provost Court, in military phrase, constituted? Confessedly, to inquire into, determine and punish the infraction of military orders.

To do this, the Court must act *in rem* as well as *in personam*. A familiar example would be, if the Commanding-General orders all arms to be given up, and some citizen neglects or refuses to obey, would it not be within the jurisdiction of a Provost Court, although its judgment should act upon a right of property involving millions of dollars worth of muskets?

If the act brought before the Court, therefore, is alleged to be an infraction of a military order, it is determinable in a military Court. Again, it is said that the Court has not jurisdiction, because the stockholders of the Bank were not summoned in and made parties, and that their rights and interests will be affected by the decision. This is all true. But did the learned counsel for the Bank ever hear of a suit against a Bank, in any Court, where the stockholders were summoned in, unless it was sought to charge them individually, which is not the case here. A corporation acts through its authorized agents, and is bound by their acts, and is to be charged upon notice to them. This objection of want of sufficient power in the President and Directors of the Bank of Louisiana to pay the depositor, Mr. Durand, in their own bills, which is only changing the form of indebtedness from a depositor to a bill-holder, under the order of the Provost Court, without the consent of their stockholders, would provoke a smile in a less serious discussion, when we remember that this same Board of Directors, without asking leave of their stockholders, against law and right, put $3,000,000 of its bullion out of their hands and out of the State, whence they will probably never see it again.

I am of opinion that these objections to the jurisdiction of the Court are untenable.

The other objection as to the merits of the decision can, it seems to me, be disposed of in a word. If the order is a proper one, it must be obeyed. Its propriety cannot be discussed by me. It is admitted that Durand is a depositor in the bank of what the bank chose to take as money—treated as money—credited to him as money—nay, forced upon the community as money. He has not been paid his deposit. The bank should pay him in specie. The decision, following the letter of the order, is that the bank may give him their own bills instead of money. Of that decision the bank has no cause to complain. Durand is now the creditor of the bank as a depositor. The decision makes him their creditor as a billholder. In equity they have nothing to complain of—he may have, because he does not get his gold, to which, by the laws of banking, laws of the State and the United States, he is entitled.

He does not seek to reverse the decision. Let it stand.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AND GEN. BUTLER.

The following correspondence explains itself:

British Consulate,
New-Orleans, La., June 14, 1862.

Sir: I beg to inform you that great doubt exists in the minds of British subjects, who, under the provisions of your order No. 41, are called upon to subscribe the oaths therein set forth, as to the consequence of compliance with the behests of that order.

I would therefore respectfully request that you will inform me whether the oath prescribed in the first instance is intended, or in your understanding, can be construed to affect the natural allegiance they owe to the Government of their nativity.

Objections have also been very generally urged against the oath prescribed to duly registered aliens, on the ground that it imposes on them (in words at least) the office of spy, and forces them to acts inconsistent with the ordinary obligations of probity, honor, and neutrality.

Hoping that I may receive such explations as may obviate the difficulties suggested, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEORGE COPPELL,
Her British Majesty's Acting Consul.

Major-Gen. Benj. F. Butler, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Gulf, &c., New-Orleans.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, La., June 14, 1862.

Sir: I am directed by the Major-General commanding to inform you that no answer is to be given to the note of George Coppell, Esq., of this date, until his credentials and pretensions are recognized by his own Government and the Government of the United States. All attempts at official action on Mr. Coppell's part must cease. His credentials have been sought for, but not exhibited.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. HAGGERTY, Captain and A. A. G.

George Coppell, Esq., Acting Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, New-Orleans.

AN OUTRAGE PROMPTLY PUNISHED.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, June 13, 1862.

Special Orders No. 98.—William M. Clary, late Second Officer of the United States steam-transport *Saxon*, and Stanislaus Roy, of New-Orleans, on the night of the 11th of June inst., having forged a pretended authority of the Major-General Commanding, being armed, in company with other evil-disposed persons, under false names, and in a pretended uniform of soldiers of the United States, entered the house of a peaceable citizen, No. 93 Toulouse-street, about the hour of 11 o'clock in the night time, and there, in a pretended search for arms and treasonable correspondence, by virtue of such forged authority, plundered said house, and stole therefrom eighteen hundred and eighty-five dollars in current bank notes, one gold watch and chain, and one bosom-pin.

This outrage was reported to the Commanding General at 12 o'clock A. M., on the 12th day of June, instant, and by his order Clary and Roy were detected and arrested on the same day, and brought before the Commanding General at 1 o'clock P. M., of this day, when and where it appeared by incontrovertible evidence, that the facts above stated were true, and all material parts thereof were voluntarily confessed by Clary and Roy.

It further appeared that Clary and Roy had before this occasion visited other houses of peaceable citizens in the night time, for like purposes and under like false pretences.

"Brass knuckles," burglars' keys and a portion of the stolen property, and other property stolen from other parties, were found upon the person of Roy and in his lodgings.

Whereupon, after a full hearing of the defence of said Clary and Roy, and due consideration of the evidence, it was ordered by the Commanding General that Wm. M. Clary and Stanislaus Roy, for their offences, be punished by being hanged by the neck until they were dead, and this sentenbe be executed upon them and each of them, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 12 M. on Monday, the 16th of June, instant, at or near the Parish Prison, in the City of New-Orleans.

The Provost-Marshal will cause said sentence to be executed, and for so doing this order shall be his sufficient warrant. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER, Comdg. Department.
R. S. Davis, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

THE TROOPS ON THE ALERT.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, June 14, 1862.

Special Order No. 99.—This Commanding General desiring to test the vigilance, alertness, activity and efficiency of his troops stationed in the city, unexpectedly caused the assembly to be beaten at 10¼ o'clock last evening.

The General was much gratified at the [illegible] manner in which all the troops performed [illegible] appropriate duty. In ten minutes every [illegible] either reported for orders, or was on its march to its station.

Soldiers! Your behavior in New-Orleans has been admirable! Withstanding the temptations of a great city, so as to present such discipline and efficiency, is the highest exhibition of soldierly qualities. You have done more than win a great battle; you have conquered yourselves. You have convinced the people of New-Orleans that you are worthy of the flag you bear in triumph! He is more of a coward who yields to his own weakness, than he who surrenders to an enemy!

Go on, as you have begun! True to your New-England training and her religious influences, showing the men and women of the South that where our bayonets are, there are peace, quiet, liberty, safety and order under the law!

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

SERENADE TO MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

From the Sunday Delta.

The Unionists of New-Orleans assembled in great numbers before the St. Charles Hotel last night, for the purpose of doing honor to Gen. Butler. They were accompanied by a band, which discoursed such sweetness that we felt ourselves again "keeping step to the music of the Union." Loud calls were made for "Gen. Butler," "Gen. Butler." He appeared on the gallery and was hailed in a manner to leave no doubt that his friends were unanimous and in earnest. He thanked his fellow-citizens of Louisiana in a few felicitous sentences. He told them that his presence meant justice to every man—high and low, rich and poor; and assured them that he should welcome the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

The British Steamer Circassian Condemned.

OPINION OF JUDGE MARVIN.

We have already reported that the British steamship *Circassian* had been condemned by the Prize Court at Key West. The following is Judge Marvin's opinion:

The United States vs. The British steamship Circassian and cargo, Hunter, master and claimant—Prize.—This ship, of the burden of about 1,500 tons, having a British register, wherein Zachariah Charles Pearson, of London, is stated to be the owner, and Edward Hunter master, laden with a large and valuable cargo of assorted merchandise, bound from Bordeaux, in France, ostensibly for Havana, in Cuba, was captured on the 4th of May, 1862, about thirty miles from Havana, by the United States armed vessel the *Somerset*, English commanding, on the supposed ground of a purpose to break the blockade of the port of New-Orleans, and was sent into this port for adjudication.

Breaking through or attempting to break through the cordon of vessels stationed off the blockaded port is not essential to the commission of the offence of breaking the blockade. The act of sailing for a blockaded port, with a knowledge of the blockade, and with an intention to violate it, is, itself, an attempt to break it, which authorizes the immediate capture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo. The capture, however, must be made while the vessel is *in delicto*, that is to say, while she is employed in carrying out the illegal purpose with which the voyage was commenced; for it is quite possible that, after the sailing of the vessel, and before her capture, the original purpose may be repented of and voluntarily abandoned, and a new and lawful purpose formed. The direction and destination of the vessel may be voluntarily and wholly changed. If such should be the case, the original offence would be condonated and overlooked, and the vessel and cargo acquitted. The authorities are, the *Columbia*, 1, C. Rob., 154; the *Neptunus*, 2, C. Rob., 110; the *Adelaide*, 2, C. Rob., 111, in notes; the *Imina*, 3, C. Rob., 167; the *Minena*, 3, C. Rob., 229; the *Spes* and *Irene*, 5, C. Rob., 76; Yeaton vs. Fry, 5, Cranch, 335; 1, Duer on Insurance, 691, note; 1, Kent, 5th ed., p. 147.

Such being the law, it is only necessary to a just decision in the present case to ascertain the facts, and apply the law to the facts as ascertained. The facts are to be ascertained by the testimony, and I think the testimony shows that the ship-owner, master, freighters and underwriters got up this voyage, and entered upon its prosecution with the deliberate purpose of violating the blockade of the port of New-Orleans, and that the vessel was taken *in delicto*.

The testimony consists mainly of letters and other papers found on board the vessel at the time of her capture, and in the legitimate inferences to be drawn from the fact, that the master destroyed a package of letters after the vessel had been stopped by her captors, and before they had boarded her. He says, in his deposition, "A package of letters, which were sent on board at Pauillac after the *Circassian* had cleared from Bordeaux, was burnt after the vessel was hove to, and before the officers of the *Somerset* came on board at the time of capture." The Chief-Engineer, also, testifies to having seen a package of papers put into the furnace at the time referred to. The nature and character of the letters and other papers, which escaped the flames, and which are now in evidence before the Court, justify the conclusion that the burnt package contained the letters of advice from the shippers to their consignees in New-Orleans, inclosing the bills of lading, invoices, &c., and that if produced, they would show conclusively that it was intended that the vessel should force the blockade of New-Orleans and deliver her cargo in that port. The letters burnt were put on board the vessel just before sailing. The letters preserved were taken from the Post-office in Bordeaux, and are mostly under cover to persons residing in Havana. It was undoubtedly supposed by the Master that these letters possessed no relation to the cargo, and that none of them would disclose the ultimate end of his voyage; otherwise these would probably have shared the fate of the others. But in this supposition he was mistaken. These letters and papers do show that the intention was that the vessel should violate the blockade at New-Orleans.

There appears to have been no concealment or disguise of the intentions of the parties concerned in getting up this voyage in Great Britain or France. On the contrary, their intentions seem to have been openly avowed. Messrs. Nartigne and Bigourdan, of Bordeaux, writing to Messrs. Carriere & Co., of New-Orleans, under date of the 13th of March, say:

"We are going to have a British steamer here which will take 1,000 tons cargo for your port. There will be only about 150 tons of wine and brandy. The rest of the cargo will consist of coffee, preserved meats, &c. This steamer will endeavor to force the blockade. The freight is forty dollars and ten per cent. per ton, and the British Insurance Companies have insured against marine and war risks at fifteen per cent. and twenty per cent., and at present they are charging twenty-five per cent. We have shipped nothing by this vessel, because, according to our judgment, this affair has been badly managed. Instead of keeping it a secret, it has been announced in Paris, in London and in Bordeaux. Of course, the American Government is well informed as to all its details, and if this merchant steamer enters your port, it must be because the commanding officer of the blockading squadron closes his eyes, but if the contrary, she must be captured."

Several other letters, some of them from shippers of goods, speak of the purpose of the *Circassian* to run the blockade. One from Drouet & Gautier, of Bordeaux, to Mr. Victor Maignan, of New-Orleans, says: "This will reach you by the British steamer *Circassian*, which arrived in this port a month since, to take on board a very fine cargo with which to force the blockade of your port." One from the "York-street Flax Spinning Company," Belfast, covering an invoice of linen and cotton goods, for their correspondent in New-Orleans, says: "We take it for granted that the *Circassian*, by which we send this, will proceed to New-Orleans with her freight."

But it is unnecessary to refer to any more of these letters, which may have been written by unauthorized or ill-informed persons, and which speak only in a general way of the purpose of the *Circassian* to run the blockade, for the fact is clearly proved by a regular business transaction between parties concerned in getting up the voyage. Mr. Eugene Bouvet, of Bordeaux, under date of the 1st of April, 1862, writes to his correspondents, Messrs. Brulatour & Co., of New-Orleans, and says: "We inclose you a charter party and private memorandum per *Circassian*, in order that you may have no difficulty in settling the freight by that vessel."

Now the copy of the charter party inclosed, contains an agreement between L. C. Pearson, the owner of the vessel, and J. Soubry, Esq., "Agent to the merchants in Paris," dated at Paris Feb. 11, 1862, wherein it is agreed that the *Circassian* shall proceed to Bordeaux, and there load, from the factors of the said merchants, a full and complete cargo; "and, being so loaded, shall proceed to Havana, Nassau or Bermuda, as ordered on sailing, and thence proceed to a port of America and to run the blockade if so ordered by the freighters, and to sail for such final port of discharge within ten days, if practicable, after receiving such orders, which are to be given immediately on arrival," the freighters to pay freight at the rate of $40 per ton of twenty hundred weight, or of forty feet by measurement.

There is also in the charter-party a stipulation, that the shipowner shall not cover more than half the value of the vessel as against war risk. The private memorandum or memorandum of affreightment, inclosed in the letter with the copy of the charter-party by which the freight in New-Orleans was to be settled, is a printed form, the blanks being filled up as the parties had agreed, wherein the shipper, M. Bourret, hires of Mr. Soubry, the charterer, the quantity of 50 or 65 tons of the ship at the rate of $40 per ton, besides 10 per cent. average and primage. The agreement then says, "Mr. J. Soubry engages to execute the charter-party of affreightment, that is to say that the merchandise shall not be disembarked but at the port of New-Orleans, and to this effect he engages to force the blockade." The memorandum is signed by Laibertveven "for account and with the authority of J. Soubry," by Eugene Bourret and by P. Desbordes, who appears to have been the ship's agent at Bordeaux.

Now, here appears to be an express agreement between the charterer of the vessel and the shipper that the goods should not be unloaded at Havana or any other place than at New-Orleans, and for this purpose the charterer binds himself to force the blockade. The owner of the ship binds himself not to insure against war risks over one-half the value of the ship, and engages that the vessel shall run the blockade, if the freighters require. One of the freighters, at least, does require that the vessel shall run the blockade, and exacts a written agreement from the charterer that she shall. He accordingly writes to his correspondent in New-Orleans, inclosing the agreement, a bill of lading and an invoice of goods, and informs him that the premium of insurance will be about twenty-five per cent.

Now, is it unreasonable to infer that other freighters, and, perhaps, nearly or quite every one of them—some seventeen, at least, in all—exacted from Mr. Soubry, the charterer of the vessel, a similar agreement—that is to say, that the goods should not be unloaded except at the port of New-Orleans, and for that purpose the vessel should run the blockade. It is true no other letter produced before the Court besides that of M. Bourret incloses a copy of the charter party and a memorandum of the affreightment, but it is equally true that not more than three or four of the letters produced have any business relation whatever to this cargo. They relate mostly to other and different business transactions.

The letters relating to the shipment of this cargo, and which ought to contain the bills of lading, invoices, &c., were burnt by the master; but had they been preserved and produced here, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they would show that the freighters very generally had taken the precaution, which M. Bourret had, to exact from the charterers a stipulation that their goods should be unloaded only at the port of New-Orleans, and that they had effected insurances accordingly. One of the invoices from a house in La Rochelle, inclosed to Messrs. Brulatour & Co., of New-Orleans, charges the premium of insurance upon the goods shipped, covering marine and war risks, at over twenty-seven per cent. of the value.

But passing by the further consideration of these letters and their inclosures, let us look at the bills of lading taken and kept by the master for his own use and convenience. They are seventeen in number. The master, in his deposition, says that they are like those delivered to the shippers. Fourteen of them require the goods to be delivered to the order of the shippers, two of them to Messrs. Brulatour & Co., who are shown by the correspondence to be a house established in New-Orleans, and one to Messrs. Leon Pirrer & Co., whose residence is not disclosed. Every one of these bills of lading bind the master to carry the goods to Havana, there to receive orders for the final destination of the vessel, and then to deliver them. "Lesquelles marchandises je m'engage a porter dans mon steamer *Audit* lieu de la Havanna pour y recevoir des ordres pour la destination ultérieure de Mondit steamer et la, les delivrer a M. —— on a ordre." Not one of these bills of lading calls for a delivery of the goods at Havana. Every one of them calls for a delivery of the goods at some other port after touching at Havana.

Upon the whole, is it possible that testimony could be any more overwhelmingly convincing to prove that shipowner, charterer, shippers and underwriters got up and prosecuted this voyage with the deliberate purpose that the vessel, after touching at Havana, should proceed and force her way through the blockading vessels to the port of New-Orleans, and there deliver her cargo? The intention to touch at Havana in no way changes the character or exterminates the criminality of the voyage, nor interrupts its continuity. The *Richmond*, 5 C. Rob., 325; the *William*, 5 C. Rob., 385; the *Minerva*, 3 C. Rob., 229; the *Imina*, 3 C. Rob., 167; the *Themyris*, Edw., 17.

The voyage, notwithstanding the intention to touch at Havana, was a voyage to New-Orleans, and although the character of the voyage seems to have been quite generally known in London, Paris and Bordeaux, yet the attempt is made to conceal and disguise its true character on board the vessel. The vessel is cleared for Havana, the letters on board intended for New-Orleans are put under cover and directed to Havana, and the bills of lading conceal the port of delivery. In addition to this, when the vessel is arrested by the *Sommerset*, important letters and papers are destroyed. The case is too plain to my mind to admit of any argument. A simple statement of the facts decided it. The parties concerned engaged in a speculation; they took a risk. Had they succeeded, they would have made large profits. They have failed. They are caught *in delicto*. They will not now deem it unreasonable, if they are called upon to submit to corresponding losses.

A decree of condemnation of ship and cargo must be entered.

VESSELS SEIZED AND SENT TO KEY WEST.

Our correspondent at Key West sends us the following list of vessels which have been seized by our squadron during the past year, and taken into the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in Florida:

Schooner *Adeline*, from Havana, bound to Mobile or a Gulf port, with coffee. Amount of sales, $4,086 87.

Schooner *Arabelle*, from Havana, bound to Mobile, with coffee. Amount of sales, $5,527 66.

Schooner *Andromeda*, from Sabine Pass, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000. Unsold.

Privateer *Beauregard*, from Charleston, cruising. Amount of sales, $2,146 67.

Schooner *W. C. Bee*, from Charleston, bound to Nassau, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $28,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $1,655.

Schooner *Grace C. Baker*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $105.

Schooner *Baigorry*, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $32,000. Cotton unsold.

Schooner *Cora*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $26,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $687 99.

Br. steamship *Circassian*, from Bordeaux, bound to New-Orleans. Value of vessel and cargo, $500,000.

Schooner *Corypheus*, from Lake Pontchartrain, cruising. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000.

Schooner *Emma*, from Havana, bound to St. Johns. Amount of sales, $13,352 52.

Schooner *Eugenie*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $25,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $1,047 12.

Schooner *Fashion*, from Cedar Keys, bound to Nassau. Amount of sales, $383 75.

Schooner *Florida*, from Havana, bound to a Gulf port. Amount of sales, $9,540 49.

Schooner *R. C. Files*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $1,605.

Schooner *Isabel*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $4,672 87.

Schooner *Jane*, from Havana, bound to Mobile. Value of vessel and cargo, $8,000.

Schooner *Lion*, from Havana, bound to New-Orleans. Amount of sales, $6,000.

Steamship *Magnolia*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $175,000.

Schooner *Magnolia*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Cotton unsold.

Schooner *William Mallory*, from Havana, bound to Mobile. Amount of sales, $6,597 88.

Sloop *Margaret*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $3,549 98.

Schooner *Newcastle*, from Mobile, bound to Havana. Value of vessel and cargo, $28,000.

Sloop *Octavia*, from Apalachicola, bound to ——. Amount of sales, $686.

Schooner *Olive Branch*, from Cedar Keys, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $5,942 58.

Bark *Pilgrim*, from Bordeaux, bound to New-Orleans. Amount of sales, $605.

Schooner *Prudent*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000. Amount of sales, $454 12.

Schooner *Princeton*, from Havana, bound to Mobile. Value of vessel and cargo, $10,000. Unsold.

Schooner *Rose*, from New-Orleans, bound for Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $7,500. Amount of sales, $90.

Schooner *Eugenie Smith*, from Havana, bound to New-Orleans. Amount of sales, $2,904 36.

Steamship *Swan*, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $200,000. Unsold.

Schooner *Henry Travers*, from Havana, bound to a Gulf port. Amount of sales, $7,648 76.

Schooner *Venice*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Unsold.

Steamer *A. J. Whitman*, from New-Orleans, captured in Lake Pontchartrain. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Unsold.

Amount of sales, $79,289 68. Amount (estimated) remaining unsold, $1,100,000. Total estimated value of vessels and cargoes captured, $1,879,289 68.

Our Internal Improvements.

THE REAL RIVETS OF THE UNION—THEIR RELATIONS TO FOREIGN TRADE.

In making some extracts, a few days ago, from the memorial of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, on the Enlargement of the Canal Locks, the following passage, which admirably illustrates the interdependence of the East and West, was omitted:

"The prediction in 1838, that our great interior States must eventually 'become the common granary of the Union, and discharge the duty of supplying subsistence to the surrounding communities,' though seriously questioned at the time, is already nearly, if not entirely verified. The fundamental law of demand and supply, necessarily causing the most advantageous distribution of labor, especially in a continental nation united, like ours, under a common Government, is now, at least partially, obeyed. The wheat crop of New-York, whose principal and proper office is commerce, has already fallen to 8,681,000 bushels, hardly enough to feed her population for one-third of the year. The bushels produced in 1860 by all New-England were but 1,077,000, sufficient only for three weeks' consumption. Surely, if any portion of our whole Republic is especially interested in securing the food-bearing vessels of the Lakes from the possibility of capture or interruption, it is the three millions of sagacious, loyal and thrifty people who inhabit the granite ranges and rocky promontories of that ancient and noble family of States who, finding it easier and better to spin than to plow, compel their numerous and sparkling waterfalls, so richly scattered over their rugged country, to purchase from the fertile West the bread which they require. The magic power of the Union so entirely abolishes East and West, that the fabrics of the East are practically only the food of the West, reappearing in another shape, and in that more portable and convenient form, increasing the sum of our foreign exports.

Our tables of exports of domestic produce for the last forty years are replete with instruction as to the commercial and fiscal value, for national purposes, of the commerce of the Lakes. The total value of breadstuffs and provisions yearly exported to foreign countries, as exhibited by those tables, was $12,341,901 in 1821; and in 1836, had actually diminished to $10,624,130; and again in 1838, to $9,636,650. Up to 1845, it had increased only to $16,743,421; but in 1847, when the agricultural products of the great interior States began to pour in heavily from the Lakes, (as shown by that unerring barometer, the Erie Canal,) it rose at once to $68,701,921.

Since that time it has fluctuated more or less, with the varying necessities of the nations of Europe; but in 1856 the amount had reached $77,187,301, which was again increased in the year ending the 30th June, 1861, to $93,969,682, exclusive of $4,245,410 in cattle, hides, and tallow, which, for the present inquiry, might fairly be included. It is a fact of much significance that, in the year last mentioned, the total value of the cotton exported was but $34,051,482, and during the current year little or nothing, conclusively showing that we shall be compelled, at least for a season, mainly to rely on our exports of food and our manufactures, which are its direct or indirect derivative, for the means of importing the duty-paying foreign commodities, from which the Treasury must derive its revenues, apart from taxation. The value of the manufactures exported in the year last mentioned, (excluding those of cotton, which were $7,957,038,) was $25,149,037, which, added to the $93,969,682 of food, makes a total export of $119,118,689. This sum will purchase its equivalent in foreign commodities, on which an average import duty of 25 per cent. would be $29,779,471; conclusively demonstrating that the commerce of the Lakes, for which these national canals furnish the necessary outlets to the seaboard, has become eminently and emphatically national in its character and consequences; that it constitutes a fundamental and vital element of our national strength, political, commercial, and fiscal; and that, in all these respects, it has now attained a national importance that American statesmen will not willingly, and cannot safely disregard.

With the view thus presented of the direct influence of these agricultural exports in securing duty-paying imports in return, it is really difficult to prescribe a proper limit of expenditure for securing the completion of cheap and capacious navigable channels, by which to augment the quantity brought to the seaboard; but it is certain that, if the due enlargement of the New-York and Illinois canals were to cost even $20,000,000, and should increase the yearly quantity but 10,000,000 of bushels, the import duties on the foreign commodities which that increase would purchase would very shortly reimburse the whole amount."

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

A Rebel Account of Jackson's Raid—Large Quantities of Supplies Captured—Confederate Jubilation.

We have received a Rockingham (Va.) *Register* of May 30, published at Harrisonburgh, which contains highly-colored accounts of Jackson's raid in the Valley of the Shenandoah. It thus sums up the

REBEL GAINS.

"Stonewall's" noble army, it is known, passed down the Valley on Tuesday morning, the 20th of May, going through New-Market and Luray to Front Royal, on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. It is known that he is no idler, and hurries up wherever he moves. A part of his command, under Gen. Ewell, surprised the Federal forces at Front Royal, and captured the entire concern, consisting of the First Maryland Regiment, and a part of a New-York regiment. The First Maryland Regiment was taken by the true sons of that down-trodden State now in the Confederate service. The captured men were the "boys" of whom the people of this part of the Valley know something. We got 700 prisoners in all at this point, besides 40 car-loads of "goods, wares and merchandise," exceedingly valuable to us at this time. We got some 300 sacks of salt, 100 sacks of coffee, sugar, molasses, &c.; a large lot of clothing suitable for our soldiers; a great many small arms, and numerous other valuables too tedious to mention. The property captured is said to be worth at least $200,000. We regret to state that Captains Sheets, Fletcher and Paxton on our side, were killed at Front Royal. Not many others were killed on either side at Front Royal.

Pushing on from Front Royal, Jackson next made his appearance near Middletown, on the macadamized pike, waiting for Gen. Banks. He hadn't long to wait, for Banks was running with all possible celerity from Strasburgh toward Winchester, to which point Ewell had bent his steps, with the view, also, of offering Banks and his "grand army" the salutations usual amongst soldiers. Jackson engaged Banks' left flank near Middletown, while Ewell tried his right near Winchester. Jackson engaged them about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the fight lasting but a short time. It was renewed again early on Sunday morning, by our boys, who pitched into the enemy vigorously. The enemy were soon upon the run again, and away they went down the road toward Winchester, and across toward Romney, and every other way that offered a chance of escape from Jackson. Our army then commenced "picking up" the frightened fugitives, and by the time they reached Winchester our prisoners could be counted by the thousands. From Sunday morning up to Monday our cavalry were actively engaged in taking prisoners. They have taken the largest lot of frightened Yankees ever seen in Virginia. The utter rout and demoralization of the whole army was complete.

We captured, of course, immense stores of almost all kinds. Wagons, horses, artillery, ammunition, guns; in a word, nearly all the conveniences and appointments of a splendidly armed and equipped army fell into our hands. They set fire to their magazine in Winchester; but our boys put it out, and saved the ammunition.

They ran on from Winchester toward Martinsburgh, whence our cavalry still pursued them. We also got large stores at Martinsburgh.

A large number of the negroes stolen in the Valley were also captured along with their unfortunate Yankee friends and brethren. We have heard the number stated at 400, including all ages, sexes and conditions; but this may possibly be an exaggeration. The property we captured is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars. We got more "stuff" than fell into our hands at the battle of Manassas.

The people of Winchester were so delighted to see the Yankees chased out and off, that they could hardly contain themselves at all. Our gallant boys were met in the streets with good things to eat, clothing was presented them, and they fared sumptuously after their hard race after the enemy.

We have not been able, as yet, to procure a list of all the casualties on our side; but we are sorry to know that our glorious victory was not entirely bloodless. Among others who fell in the foremost of the fight near Winchester, was our young friend and acquaintance, John Henry Helphenstein, son of our neighbor, O. P. Helphenstein, who was shot in the head and mortally wounded. He was a noble boy, intelligent, courageous, and full of patriotism. He went from the *Register* office; we knew his manly qualities, and we will be pardoned for throwing a flower upon his early grave. He died in the 19th year of his age. He was a member of the Mulenburg Rifles.

Capt. R. C. Mauck, of the Tenth Regiment, was wounded in one of his feet, as was also private Geo. Amiss, of Capt. Mauck's company. Neither of these wounds is supposed to be dangerous. The balance of the boys belonging to Harrisonburgh and vicinity were uninjured.

We hope to get full particulars of the whole affair for publication next week. Of one thing, however, we can safely assure the good people of the Valley, they will never again be troubled by the stiff, arrogant, vain, proud, cowardly, hook-nosed Massachusetts Yankee, Banks, and the reckless, thieving, plundering troops which he had the honor to command. Jackson (hurrah for Jackson!) and Ewell have broken him up and taken his whole stock! God be praised for this last act of His goodness to us!

REBEL LOSSES.

The same paper gives the following account of the "depredations" committed by our soldiers:

"Some localities suffered more than others from their depredations. In and around Harrisonburgh, for instance, many persons suffered losses in negroes, horses, wagons, provender, bacon, flour, &c., while in some other sections of the county they did but little damage. Amongst others in this vicinity, who were 'protected' by them, we might mention Mrs. Julia Smith, Mr. Philip Liggett, A. C. Bryan, Esq., Major Abraham Byrd, A. M. Newman, Esq., Ro. M. Kyle, Rev. Wm. H. Ruffner and others; Dr. Newman suffering a loss in negroes, horses, &c., &c., amounting to $8,000 or $9,000. They made themselves exceedingly disagreeable to the family of this last-named gentleman. Other persons in town also sustained losses of negroes, who absconded during the stay of the Yankees with us. Amongst others who lost negroes, we may mention our Postmaster, Mr. Smith, who lost two; Mr. M. H. Effinger, who lost one; Dr. J. W. Gordon, who lost one; A. C. Bryan, one; Mrs. Warren, one; A. E. Heneberger, one; A. B. Irick, two; Mrs. Amies, one, and Mrs. Elizabeth Conrad, one.

Whether all these negroes were persuaded to leave their pleasant and comfortable homes by their and our enemies, or whether they left without their advice and persuasion, we are not able to state; yet we feel sure that a majority of them would never have abandoned their homes but for the presence of the invader here.

There are also other individual sufferers in town by the robberies of the Yankees; but the foregoing list embraces the chief and heaviest losers.

In other sections of the country considerable quantities of provisions, &c., were taken and appropriated without compensation, and negroes were either encouraged, persuaded or induced to run off. On Linvill's Creek, De Witt Coffman was robbed of 90 head of fat cattle, worth not less than $6,000; also of corn, oats, &c.; whole loss not less than $7,000 or $8,000; John Miller of a horse, saddle and bridle, hay and corn, worth not less than $1,000; Geo. H. Chrisman (heretofore a good *Union* man) of 45 cattle and corn, valued at $3,000 or $4,000; John K. Buery (another good *Union* man) of 80 odd barrels of flour and hay; Jacob N. Cowan of a load of corn; David Sites, of three loads of corn; Giles Devier, of fourteen loads of corn; Mrs. Bowman, widow of David P. Bowman, deceased, (they "protect" the property of widows and orphans, too!) of a valuable horse; besides others who sustained smaller losses of provisions, &c. West of Linvill's Creek there were also losses of negroes and other property. Joseph Cromer lost a negro, cattle, &c; Geo. Shaver, a negro; John Burkholder, a negro (the only hand he had); Col. J. H. Hopkins, a negro and corn; Major D. R. Hopkins, a negro.

On the road between Dayton and Bridgewater, John Herring, Esq., who had also been one of the warmest friends of the *Union* in the county, also suffered severely in loss of negroes, provisions, stock, &c.

The Smith's Creek Valley, all the way through Rockingham down to New-Market, was also terribly scourged by the presence of the enemy. Cattle, horses, hay, corn, &c., &c., were taken in numbers and 'quantities to suit' the enemy, who asked no favors of a helpless and an unarmed people. In a word, they 'helped themselves' without let or hindrance, to whatever they wanted. A number of negroes absconded and thus swelled the losses of property entailed upon that section. We have heard of one gentleman at New-Market, John Strayer, Esq., who lost some $20,000 or $25,000 in negroes and other property.

We have simply referred to the appropriation by the Lincoln hirelings of whatever they needed to feed themselves and their horses. We have not alluded to the depredations committed upon hen-roosts, spring-houses, dairies, &c., &c. These were very numerous, and marked their devastating track wherever they went."

—A correspondent with the army before Richmond writes: "To show what a man our Brig.-Gen. Patterson is, I will describe him. He dresses even worse than our own privates, though in the same kind of clothes, and wears an old felt hat. You are certain to see him any and everywhere, on horseback, with a long rope around his horse's neck; always has a kind word for both officers and men, and can be frequently seen in the centre of a group of soldiers, laughing and chatting with them. In a very recent skirmish, the General rode over and asked an officer what he meant by leaving his post, and was informed by the officer that the enemy had got their range and was firing at them. Said the General, 'That's what you came here for, to be knocked out of your saddles. Don't you leave again until ordered to do so. If you do, I will send you back to Pennsylvania. Let them fire, they can't hurt any one;' and turning to his Aid, remarked 'Well, this is as gay as a wedding!' Gen. McClellan's headquarters are some miles from us to the rear. Every day or so he rides through the troops, greeted by all with cheer after cheer. He is immensely popular, and when he appears a perfect *furore* of excitement breaks out. He *ought* and *must* have more troops. On this head you can probably get more news from the papers than I can send you."

THE TURF.

Spring Meetings at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

The very capital and extraordinary sport afforded the patrons of the turf at Lexington, Ky., during the Spring meeting there, and the announcements concerning the races yet to come off in the three great cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, have excited a degree of interest in the "noble sport," among people fond of such entertainment, which has been rarely precedented.

On Saturday last, Capt. Moore and Hon. Zeb. Ward, well known in sporting circles, arrived at Philadelphia, with their magnificent strings of race-horses. The Captain, according to the *Spirit of the Times*, brought the three flying mares, viz.: *Mollie Jackson*, the first winner of the Kentucky four-mile Challenge Vase, and winner at the same meeting of the best three-mile race ever run; *Idlewild*, who holds the Vase now, and can be backed against any horse in the world for $20,000, a single dash from one mile to four; and *Laura Farris*, a famous two-mile mare, well known all through the West and South. Beside these, the very best of American racing mares, Capt. Moore brings a three-year-old, said to be equal to the others. Mr. Ward's stable contains the fine young horse *Sailor*, by *Yorkshire*, who beat *Bettie Ward* in the great four-mile race for the Challenge Vase at Louisville, when *Mollie Jackson* won it; *Reporter*, a noted winner, by *Lexington*, out of an Eclipse mare; *Pope Swigert*; *Blondin*, by *Lexington*, out of a Glencoe mare, in the three-year-old stakes, and a filly by *Lexington*, in the stake, play or pay, at New-York. The well-known stables of Dr. Weldon and Mr. Clay were reported by Mr. Ward and Capt. Moore, on the way, and certain to arrive. So that *Lightning*, the Champion four-miler, *Bettie Ward*, *Hillsborough*, the English colt by *Stockwell*, and others of equal fame, have joined the wonderful mares, and Mr. Ward's fine horses. In the course of this week, Col. Campbell and Mr. Alexander's stables may be looked for; and in this latter, the famous imported West Australian colt, likely to dispute the three-mile race at New-York with *Lightning*, *Idlewild*, or *Mollie Jackson*, and others, of the highest reputation. The trial enterprise inaugurated in England by Mr. Ten Broeck, between the English and American racer, and which lately stood in the act there, in the race between the American filly *Olive Branch* and the pick of the great English stables for the Oaks at Epsom, will be continued here, upon American soil, in the meeting held under the auspices of Mr. Cassady, over the Union Course. Here the West Australian colt, whose unrivaled sire united the strains of *Melbourne* and *Touchstone*, and *Hillsborough*, whose famous progenitor combined those of *Irish Birdcatcher* and *Glencoe*, will dispute the palm of victory with the great representatives of the *Vandal* and *Boston* blood!

There will be seven stables present at the Philadelphia meeting, and a larger number here.

The meeting commences at the Suffolk Park Course on Monday, June 23, and continues four days. On the first day, the following stakes and prizes will be run for

Stake for three-year olds, mile heats; $200 subscription, $50 forfeit; six or more entries to fill the stake; second-best to receive back his stake; track to add $250, if two or more start. The list is closed with ten entries.

There will also be offered a purse of $250, two miles out; free for all ages. Horses that have won in Kentucky, at the Spring meeting, will be excluded from starting for this purse.

On the second day, a purse of $500 is offered, two-mile heats, free for all ages; and, on the same day, a magnificent enameled gold watch, richly inlaid with diamonds, chain to match, free only to saddle-horses; free for all white riders; weight to be carried, 150 lbs., half-mile heats; value of watch, $300; entrance fee, $10; three or more entries to fill the race. No horse will be eligible to contend for this prize unless he shall have been used as an ordinary saddle-horse, nor will any horse be eligible who has *started for a public purse*, either in the United States or Canada within two years. Gentlemen making entries for this prize will be required to pledge themselves that, in the event of winning it, they intend making it a present to a lady.

On the third day, there will be two races. First, for a purse of $200, two miles out, for three-year-olds, and second, for a purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five; free for all ages.

On the fourth day, the race will be for a purse of $1,000; three-mile heats; free for all ages.

THE NEW-YORK RACES

Will commence on Wednesday, July 2. On the first day there will be two races, one sweepstakes for three-year-olds, with the same entries as at Philadelphia, and one for a purse of $300, two miles out, free for all ages.

On the 4th of July there will be three races—a handicap on the English principle, with 15 entries; also a race for ordinary saddle-horses only, for the Tiffany prize, viz., a "magnificent enameled gold watch, richly inlaid with diamonds, and chain to match," valued at $450. Gentlemen making entries for this prize, will be required to pledge themselves that in the event of winning it, they intend making it a present to a lady. Winner of the ladies' gift at Philadelphia excluded from starting.

Also, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds.

On Monday, July 7, a purse of $600 will be run for by horses of all ages, at two-mile heats.

On Wednesday, July 9, a race will be run for $500, mile heats, best three in five.

Thursday, July 10, will be the last day, on which occasion a grand race will be contested for $1,000 at three-mile heats, for all ages.

Mr. John L. Cassady, the manager of these races, announces that ten stables of race-horses will be present to contest for these purses, comprising not only a number of race-horses, but more first-class ones than were ever seen in the North at one time before. In addition to those already named, there will be *Millington*, *Idlewild*, *Mollie Jackson*, *Laura Farris*, *Nicholas I.*, *Lightning*, *Bettie Ward*, *Sailor Boy*, *Pope Swigert*, *Ella D.*, *Austerlitz*, *Solferino*, and many others, giving an assurance of the best racing ever seen in the North.

The programme for Boston will be made out at the close of the meeting at Philadelphia.

The Soldiers' Hospital at Newark.

THE LOCATION—THE ACCOMMODATIONS AND THE PATIENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been my pleasant and patriotic duty to make the tour of the various military hospitals now in operation in the City of New-York and vicinity, and I have written columns in portraying their liberal advantages, but have not favored your readers with the perusal of more than one of these eloquent descriptions, which one referred to the Ladies' Home, on Lexington-avenue. Now, during a sojourn in the "Jerseys," which classic soil is very irreverently alluded to by fast Gothamites as a foreign possession, I must send you a little word about the most perfectly home looking hospital that I ever saw. It is just now the pet institution of Newark, (the ladies particularly,) and is situated at the foot of Centre-street. Its wards—spacious gives you no idea of the length and breadth, though the ceilings are too low—would accommodate almost any number, I was going to say, but the large-hearted Jerseymen have no notion of crowding their noble sacrifices, and have therefore prepared for only 500. The more disabled of these are, as they are brought in, hoisted to their respective floors by means of a capital contrivance, which responds to a lift tendered by a fifty-horse-power engine, that from its mysterious nook somewhere in the cellar, makes its influence felt throughout the utility processes of the building, although it makes no noise to disturb anybody. One hundred and two beds are at present erected in the medical ward alone, which occupies the first floor of the Hospital Department. The story above this is sufficiently ample to stow away, according to the Jersey method, aforementioned, some three hundred invalids. The large bath-room on the second floor is furnished with a row of tubs nicely arranged with every convenience of supply and waste pipes; sinks and wash basins being also at hand. From the end windows of this room is seen the reserve ward, which is in an adjacent building, and is kept in readiness to receive any bad fever cases or other contagious diseases. It is distinct from the main hospital, save by the connection of a short gallery upon the second story. Gas is abundantly provided throughout the building. When it is remembered that these premises were not originally intended for any other than mercantile uses, and were taken hold of, cleansed, renovated and fitted up for patients in the short space of three days, too much credit cannot be given to the Superintendent and his coöperators. The internal affairs are overlooked by the Superintendent, Mr. Marcus L. Ward, and a matron, who are the only salaried officials. The medical direction is in the hands of Dr. Jos. B. Jackson and Dr. J. A. Nichols.

The kitchen department is under the management of ladies of Newark, who assist in completing the comfortable arrangements for the patients. The table in the large mess-room gave evidence of their ample and appetizing provision. After their repast the convalescent are allowed to lounge and read the papers in this room, which in dimensions is so nearly like all out-o'-doors, that no interference with the table serving is consequent. A sewing room is also a feature of interest, for here the nimble fingers ply the busy needle, and many a drop of heart's blood on "seam and gusset and band," may carry to the wearer thereof evidences of brave combat with cold steel, for their sakes who meet it not at the needle's point, but in battle array. The responsibilities of the sewing room are divided so as not to become burdensome on any one set of ladies, and various committees are formed for purchasing, cutting, giving out, &c. The President and Vice-President are elected for the continual term of the hospital. The donations have been very liberal from the city and from different portions of the State.

The whole establishment is under the auspices of Gov. Olden, of New-Jersey. The case of a poor fellow belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, who has just undergone a second amputation of the thigh, is just at present the most seriously considered. The generality of the wounds are not of a hopeless character, and what with the pure atmosphere of the locality, the peaceful view along the green banks of the Passaic, and the home comforts supplied the invalids, their ailments, of whatever kind, have yielded rapidly. The capacities of this hospital have not as yet been tested, and let us hope they never may be—dark as promise looks for the brave "Jersey blues" in front of Richmond. R * * * * * *

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

Gallant Action of a Coast Survey Party.

REPORT OF MR. BOUTELLE AND MR. JOHN S. BRADFORD.

United States Coast Survey Steamer Bibb,
Port Royal, S. C., May 24, 1862.

Dear Sir: We arrived at Stono entrance on Monday P. M., had the channel partially marked before dark, and completely marked before 8 A. M. Tuesday.

I desire to call your particular attention to the enclosed copy of Mr. Bradford's report of the capture of a rebel picket at Old Battery Fort, James Island. All the naval officers speak in high terms of the cool pluck displayed by Messrs. Bradford and Boyd, taken so entirely by surprise as they were. The boat's crew of Mr. Bradford consisted of "contrabands," and were *not* armed; my gig's crew *were* armed. The officers each had the usual navy revolver in their belts, and their rifles, carried by a couple of the negroes, while they were using their instruments. I am glad to say that the negroes, with the rifles did *not* run, but, imitating their officers' coolness, came up at once to the fighting mark. The white men of the crew all did well.

Under the circumstances, and by advice of Capt. Marchand, senior naval officer, I decided to omit the survey until our troops had secure possession of the works on James Island. They are very strong, especially on Cole's Island, and I am utterly astonished at their abandonment by the rebels. The usual Chinese trick of "Quaker," or wooden guns, had been resorted to.

You will see that our duties are not carried on in entire security. Several times our parties have been in much danger, and I have not thought it worth reporting, but in this case we have bagged the first prisoners, since Pulaski, in the commencement of the attack on Charleston, and the matter seems worth a special report. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed) CHAS. O. BOUTELLE,
Asst. U. S. Coast Survey, Com. Steamer *Bibb*.
Prof. A. D. Bache, Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.

United States Steamer Bibb,
Port Royal, S. C., May 22, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you, that yesterday, while on shore at Old Fort, Stono River, in company with Mr. Boyd, a Quartermaster, and five men of the gig's crew, besides my Recorder, we discovered a rebel soldier armed and skulking in the bushes near us. Mr. Boyd, who first discovered him, summoned him to surrender, which he did. He then told us that more men were in the magazine, about ten feet from us, and at the same time we discovered men near us in the bushes, and cavalry were seen coming down. With Mr. Boyd's aid, I called up my five men, having at this time none but the Recorder and Quartermaster with me, and surrounding the magazine captured six armed soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Carolina Volunteers, under command of a Sergeant, who was with them on picket duty. At this time the United States gunboat *Ottawa*, Capt. Creighton, discovered the large force near us, and opened with shell and shrapnell, driving them off.

I took the six prisoners on board the gunboat *Unadilla*, Capt. Collins, and reported myself and their arrival to you.

The men are now on board of this steamer, subject to your disposal, with their arms and equipments, consisting of muskets, bayonets and forty rounds of cartridge.

I cannot refrain from specially mentioning the conduct of Quartermaster Thos. Davis, whose bravery when we were first aware of the existence of an enemy so near us, and daring in advancing on them at close range, and exposed to their fire, was so conspicuous as greatly to encourage the rest of our men, and to merit high commendation. All the men displayed great coolness and courage. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed,)

JNO. S. BRADFORD, U. S. Coast Survey.
C. O. Boutelle, Esq., Ass't U. S. Coast Survey.

PERSONAL.

— Alexander Lyon, late carriage and car manufacturer at Utica, and who suddenly disappeared recently, leaving behind him a large amount of forged paper, was arrested a few days since at Toronto, on board the schooner *Caroline*. Lyon had shipped as a hand on the schooner when arrested by a Toronto detective. He has been brought to Utica. His forged paper amounts to over $10,000. His father, who was implicated in the forgeries, and who disappeared at the same time he did, is yet at large.

—Col. G. W. Deitzler, of the First Kansas Regiment, recently wrote a sharp note to Gen. Mitchel, asking him whether he had said that "the great loss sustained by the First Regiment Kansas Volunteers at the battle of Wilson's Creek, fought last August, was the result of mismanagement." A quarrel, and possibly a duel, was avoided by Gen. Mitchel's reply, that he had made no such remark.

—Some curious Indian relics, consisting of skeletons, strings of beads, shells, copper utensils, silver chain, &c., and a skull in which a bullet is firmly imbedded, have recently been discovered on the grounds of the late Samuel Colt, in Hartford, Conn. They undoubtedly belonged to some of the early Connecticut Indians.

—An officer in the blockading squadron off Charleston writes in a private letter that Capt. Mourland, of the *Cambria*, lately captured by the gunboat *Huron*, while trying to run the blockade, was formerly second officer of the Cunard steamer *Arabia*. He was to receive $10,000 if he succeeded in running the vessel into Charleston.

—Col. O. B. Wilcox, who is still held prisoner by the rebels, is talked of as a candidate for the new Military Professorship in the University of Michigan.

—Rev. T. Starr King was, at last advices, expected to leave San Francisco on a trip to Oregon.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP-YARDS OF NEW-YORK.

Vessels Built for China Trade—Their Names, Tonnage and General Description.

The number of magnificent steamships constructed of late by the ship-builders of New-York and vicinity for the China trade, deserves more than a passing notice. The success which has invariably attended American steamers in the waters of that Empire, have won for our mechanics the warmest ecomiums. It would seem that science and art have extended their aid more particularly in the construction of these vessels than others from the hands of the same builders, and the appreciation of the fact that their models, and the skill and ingenuity manifested in their erection, are regarded as of a superior order, is practically shown by late advices from that region, to the effect that these vessels have vanished, as it were, from those waters, the old-style heavy-built English craft, so common there a few years since.

That we might present to our readers the particulars of the vessels that have thus achieved such a triumph for American skill and American ingenuity, we have visited, during the past few days, their builders, and obtained from them the correct particulars of their dimensions, &c., &c. As a matter of future reference alone they are of much interest:

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER PO-YANG.

Hull built by Messrs. Roosevelt, Joyce & Co.; machinery constructed by the Allaire Iron Works; owners, Messrs. Olyphant & Sons.

Hull.—Length on deck, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 7 feet; tonnage, 956 tons. Frame of live oak, chestnut, &c.

Engines.—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers.—Two, return tubular; constructed of the best materials.

Water-wheels.—Diameter over boards, 28 feet.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER SHANTUNG.

Hull built by Mr. Thomas Collyer; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, Messrs. Everett & Co.

Hull.—Length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water, 7 feet; tonnage, 450 tons. Frame of white oak and chestnut.

Engines.—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet.

Boilers.—One, return flue.

Water-wheels.—Diameter over boards, 22 feet.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KIANG-TSZE.

Hull built by Messrs. Lawrence & Foulks; machinery constructed by Messrs. Henry Esler & Co.; owners, Messrs. P. S. Forbes & Co.

Hull.—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,160 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Engines.—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 60 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Water-wheels.—Diameter over boards, 28 feet.

Boilers.—Two, return flue.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRE DART.

Hull built by Mr. Thomas Collyer; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, Messrs. Augustine Heard, Jr., & Co.

Hull.—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; draft of water at load-line, 5 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 650 tons. Frame of white oak, &c.

Engines.—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 46 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers.—Two, return flue; length, 27 feet; breadth, 9 feet 10 inches; height, 8 feet 9 inches.

Water-wheels.—Diameter over boards, 28 feet; length of blades, 8 feet; depth, 2 feet; number, 24.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HU-QUANG.

Hull built by Mr. Henry Steers; machinery constructed by Allaire Iron Works; owners, Messrs. J. M. Forbes & Co.

Hull.—Length of keel, 270 feet; length on deck, 290 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet; draft of water at load-line, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,550 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Engines.—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 76 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers.—Two, return flue; length, 30 feet 3 inches; breadth, 12 feet 6 inches; height, 11 feet.

Water-wheels.—Diameter over boards, 28 feet; face, 12 feet.

THE PROPELLER FLAMBEAU.

Hull built by Messrs. Lawrence & Foulks; machinery constructed by Messrs. Henry Esler & Co.; owners, Messrs. P. J. Forbes & Co.

Hull.—Length on deck, 185 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; draft of water, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 791 tons. Frame of white oak and chestnut.

Engines.—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; stroke of piston, 5 feet.

Boilers.—Two, return tubular.

Propeller.—Diameter, 10 feet; pitch, 18 feet; number of blades, 4.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HANKOW.

Hull built by Mr. Thomas Collyer; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works; owners, Messrs. J. M. Forbes & Co.

Hull.—Length on deck, 212 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 4 inches; draft of water, 7 feet; tonnage, 800 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Engines.—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 48 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers.—Two, return flue.

Water-wheels.—Diameter over boards, 29 feet.

THE PROPELLER TA-KAING.

Hull built by Messrs. Roosevelt & Joyce; machinery constructed by Messrs. Dickson & Co.; owners, Messrs. Olyphant & Sons.

Hull.—Length on deck, 154 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 7 inches; draft of water, 11 feet; tonnage, 550 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Engines.—Vertical direct; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet, 8 inches.

Boilers.—One, return tubular.

Propeller.—Diameter, 10 feet, 8 inches; pitch, 19 feet.

THE PROPELLER TOUITIA.

Hull built by Mr. Thos. Collyer; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, Messrs. McCready, Mott & Co.

Hull.—Length on deck, 149 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 26 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; draft of water, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 500 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Engines.—Vertical direct; diameter of cylinders, 26 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet, 2 inches.

Boilers.—One, return flue.

Propeller.—Diameter, 9 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRE-CRACKER.

Hull built by Mr. John Englis; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, Messrs. H. W. Johnson & Co.

Hull.—Length on deck, 252 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; draft of water, 6 feet; tonnage, 1,200 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Engines.—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 60 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers.—Two, return flue located in hold.

Water-wheels.—Diameter over boards, 30 feet.

All the above vessels were constructed of the best materials, and of extraordinary strength. Their erection bespeaks well for the expansion of American enterprise in the distant regions of China. A few more vessels of the description of the above, will entirely outdo the steamers of other nations, and leave the great business of the river Yang-tsze, &c., &c., to vessels constructed in the United States. There is room for more, and it is with pleasure we observe the keels of other vessels for this trade have already been laid in some of the ship-yards of this City.

Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A visit to this interesting institution cannot fail to impress the heart of every one with sentiments of gratitude to the Giver of all Good that such an asylum within the precincts of our City should have been appropriated by the Mayor and Common Council to so noble and praiseworthy a cause.

It is, however, greatly to be regretted that the Board of Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary should have so little understood the patriotic feeling of the day as to have thrown difficulties in the way of these devoted women almost too great to overcome—reserving, as they did at one time, ten rooms for their special use. It is only within the last two days that by the voluntary removal of their janitor that the kitchen and bedrooms occupied by him have been ceded to the use of the hospital, still retaining for dispensary purposes three rooms in the basement and two large rooms on the first floor, containing bathrooms, &c., indispensable to the comfort and convenience of the large ward directly opposite.

To give the additional room necessary for carrying on the work of the establishment and the accommodation of the help required, the ladies have been obliged, at their own expense, to build a laundry in the yard.

On inquiry, we find the statement made at the last meeting of the Board of Councilmen, by one or more members of the Dispensary, to be erroneous, the fact being as heretofore stated. It seems to me, and I think it will be apparent to the public generally, that in such a crisis as this, the noble building which cost the City upwards of forty thousand dollars, could not be more appropriately given than to the use of these ladies for the gratuitous nursing and care of our brave and suffering volunteers. The charitable and kind-hearted citizens of New-York generously lend their aid to these ladies, while the glorious outpourings of our Ward schools, in the extent of their donations, show the moral influence of the Home on the rising generation.

Shall the moral influence thus exerted over the young be checked—shall the good to our wounded countrymen be circumscribed by any charitable association whatever, which can be otherwise provided for?

This is a question for the public to decide, and I think we may feel very confident that the ladies of the Home will be generously sustained in the good work they have begun, and of which the City of New-York may be justly proud. VISITOR.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Police Among the Milkmen—More Arrests.—In yesterday's Times we published an account of the way in which the authorities are executing the law in New-York and Brooklyn relative to the sale of impure or adulterated milk. At an early hour yesterday morning there were further arrests made in the up-town Wards. In most instances the prisoners were discharged with a reprimand, and an assurance on the part of the Magistrate that if they were caught in the act of violating the law a second time the most severe penalty which is prescribed in the act would be imposed upon them. In Justice Kelly's Court the delinquents invariably plead ignorance of the law. That official will not, however, permit the second offence to go unpunished, neither will he a second time listen to the convenient excuse that the offenders did not or could not comprehend the law. Those brought before him yesterday, namely: James Brown, Henry Kuhy and Philip Busick, were severely reprimanded. In the Thirteenth Precinct, Officers Collard and Young arrested three men named Edward Ratensburg, Henry Mehlig and Edward Banters, for the same offence. Justice Steers held Banters to bail in the sum of $300; the other two were committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Naval Officer Charged with Bigamy.—Wm. C. Ross, an officer in the United States naval service, was yesterday taken before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs, upon the complaint of Mr. Henry B. Smith, of the City of Portland, Me. The latter made a charge, under oath, to the effect that Ross married the complainant's sister, Elizabeth S. Smith, in the month of June, 1848, in Portland, Me. That on the 30th of April last, in this City, Ross married a second wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Brooks; and further, at the time of the last-mentioned marriage, Ross knew that his first wife was living. The names of both clergymen who officiated at the marriages are given in the complainant's affidavit, and also other facts, which, if proved, will make out a bad case for Mr. Ross. The latter lived with his first wife until about seven months ago. Officer McArthur, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested the offender in Gold-street, Brooklyn. After a preliminary examination, he was committed to prison, to await a further investigation. He is about 35 years of age, and a native of Maine. His second wife is about 25 years old.

Fire in a Stable.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in a stable owned and occupied by Mr. Spence, situated in the rear of No. 147 East Thirty-fifth-street. The building was wholly destroyed, together with a horse belonging to Spence. The total loss on stable and contents is estimated at

$300, upon which there was no insurance. A wooden building adjoining, owned and occupied by Hugh Evans, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $500; his loss on furniture is also about $200. He is fully insured in City Companies. The house of John Fanning, adjoining, took fire, and was damaged to the extent of $300. Mr. F. had no insurance upon his property. The officers say the fire was the work of an incendiary.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. PALMER.—The funeral ceremonies of Lieut. JOSEPH LANCASTER PALMER, Jr., Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SICKLES, and Acting-Assistant Adjutant-General, who was killed at Fair Oaks, Va., on the 15th inst., took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services were held at the residence of Col. SPENCER W. CONE, No. 140 West Thirty-ninth-street. There was a very large attendance of relatives and friends, including a number in uniform, and members of the Excelsior Brigade temporarily in the City. The deep interest manifested in the impressive ceremonies bore testimony to the high esteem in which the brave young soldier was held. The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery, Carmansville.

A BARGE ON FIRE.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the receiving barge *Detroit*, Capt. JAMES BOGARDUS, took fire by means of a spark from the stove-pipe, and before the flames could be extinguished, 225 bales of hay, with which the craft was loaded, were consumed. About 125 bales were saved through the exertions of the Police. The hay belonged to MELLEN & Co., of Troy, and was uninsured. The barge, which is owned by Capt. BOGARDUS, was damaged to the amount of $200, and is not insured.

A STREET-PREACHER ARRESTED.—The noted street-preacher, EDWARD FALCONER, was arrested, yesterday, in the City Hall Park, upon the charge of having been guilty of a breach of the peace. It appears that Mr. F. was in the act of delivering a temperance lecture to a large number of people, when he was taken into custody, and conveyed before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs. The magistrate set him at liberty, upon his promise to appear to-day, and give bail in the sum of $100, to keep the peace for six months.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM having shown what he can do in the little line, now proposes to see what he can do in the other extreme. He exhibits to-day the largest man in the world, weighing 695 pounds, and measuring nine feet around the body. He also will exhibit the "most beautiful fat girl ever seen," weighing 618 pounds. These fleshy mountains are really prodigious, and deserve attention.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. MICHAEL MCMAHON.—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the funeral of Capt. MICHAEL MCMAHON, who was killed at the battle of Hanover Court-house, Va., took place from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Mark's-place. A detachment of the Second N. Y. S. M. Regiment acted as an escort. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS BY THE ELM CITY.—About half of the 350 sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here on Friday last, in the United States transport *Elm City*, from Fort Monroe, and were taken to Albany, were brought back here in the *Elm City* yesterday, the Albanians not being able to furnish them with quarters.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Coney Island and Brooklyn City Railroad Company are now running their cars regularly—starting one every eight minutes from Fulton Ferry—to a point on Fifteenth-street beyond the city line, and near Windsor Terrace, a distance of something more than four and a half miles. By Sunday next cars will run the whole length of the road to Coney Island, a distance of eleven miles from the place of starting. The route of this road is as follows: Leaving Fulton Ferry, on Water-street to Main, on Main to York, York to Jay, through Jay, Smith, Mill, Ninth streets, Tenth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. The track is one of the best that has yet been laid for horse cars, and the equipments of the road throughout are new, and after the most approved plans. There are at present eleven cars on the road, light, airy and pleasant, and as soon as the road is open to Coney Island twenty cars will be operated, and during the warm weather, four large double-decked excursion cars, with four horses each, will be run, in addition to the regular number, to accommodate the public. Cars were first placed upon this road in May, since which time the trade has increased fifty per cent. This road will in time be one of the best, in a pecuniary point of view, in the city. A portion of it now passes through a densely populated section of the city, and opens up for improvement some of the most healthy and pleasant localities for residences in the suburbs. As a route for pleasure riding it is equaled by none. For the most part it is free from dust, and passes through streets in the outskirts of the city studded with pleasant villas and grass plots and meadows on either hand, the whole distance to Coney Island, the attractions of which for sea bathing are too well known to render it necessary to describe at this time. The Company will commence to erect to-day extensive and permanent stables on Fifteenth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the city line. One building alone will be 140 by 200 feet, capable of accommodating two hundred horses. The fare on the road will be regulated according to the distance traveled—to Coney Island, 11 miles, 20 cents for adults; children half price; five cents and three cents to the city line, and proportionate rates for intermediate distances between the city line and Coney Island. The officers of the Company are: President—JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, the present popular Alderman of the Eighth Ward; Secretary—FRANCIS G. QUEREDO, formerly Alderman of the Fifth Ward; Superintendent—AUGUSTUS IVINS, the well-known omnibus proprietor.

THE NEW LAW REGULATING THE SALE OF MILK.—The Police yesterday arrested quite a number of milkmen for violating the new law. The whole number of milkmen reported as having been arrested at headquarters is fourteen, and their names are as follows: Conrad Stehle, Jacob Muller, John J. Seaman, Peter Mawrer, Peter Kobler, Phillip Borst, Johanna Medon, Orlando S. Totten, Andrew McNally, Andrew Reutz, George Rarkamp, George Koch, John Nichover, in the Forty-sixth Precinct, and John Delmar, in the Forty-third Precinct. Other arrests, it is alleged, have been made for violating this law, but for some reason not known, the names of the persons arrested have been suppressed. The Police complain, and not without some reason, that those they do arrest are discharged upon putting in a plea of their ignorance of the law, when the fact is, the swill-milk dealers understand the law better than most of the magistrates. Indirectly, this law, with the Tax bill now before Congress, if passed, will break up all the establishments where whisky is manufactured in the State. The swill sold for cows has been for years the most profitable part of the whisky business; the revenue from this source cut off, as it will be by the enforcement of the law, and the tax of 20 cents per gallon, as proposed in the bill before Congress, will leave no margin for the manufacturer, and the distillery proprietors will have to invest their capital in some more respectable business. The Government tax upon the whisky manufactured at one distillery in this city would alone amount to $800 per day,—so says the proprietor.

LARGE FIRE.—A few days since, the extreme range of outbuildings on the farm of THOMAS F. YOUNGS, at Oyster Bay Cove, was entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of many thousand dollars, and upon which there was only a partial insurance. The barn, 110 feet by 32 feet, contained twenty tons of hay; the granary, five hundred bushels grain, ice-house, carriage-house, and other buildings, filled with all the modern implements used on a large and well conducted farm, such as mowing-machines, threshing-machines, hay-press, hay-cutter, fanning-mill, wagons, carriages, sleighs, sleds, horse-rakes, &c., and two valuable horses, were all destroyed, and the beautiful grounds about the premises, and the finest trees about his residence—which narrowly escaped destruction—were materially damaged.

DROWNED IN A MUD-HOLE.—A boy fourteen years old, named GEORGE EAGAN, on Saturday attempted to bathe in a sunken lot, filled with water by recent rains, at the corner of Franklin-avenue and Warren-street, got stuck in the mud and was drowned before aid could be rendered him. Coroner MORRIS held an inquest yesterday, and the jury, in connection with the verdict, call upon the authorities to have all the ponds of a similar character filled up, to abate a nuisance and prevent accidents like the above.

EXPLOSION—ONE MAN MORTALLY INJURED.—On Saturday evening a quantity of gun-cotton exploded in a cartridge factory, on the corner of First and North Twelfth streets, Eastern District, owned by SAMUEL J. HUNT, and managed by JOHN DUNBACH, mortally injuring Mr. DUNBACH, and seriously wounding, but not fatally, an assistant who was at work in the place at the time. The building was a small frame structure and of no great value.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—During the recent thunder-storm Mr. JOHN H. NOON, a farmer near Hempstead, had three cows killed by lightning, and Mr. HICKS, at Jerusalem, had a barn struck, which was set on fire and destroyed, together with the contents, valued in all at $1,500. A. PARKER, residing at Hicksville, at the same time had three cows killed.

SOME FISH.—GEORGE E. CONKLIN & Co. caught, on Monday last, near Amagansett, L. I., at one haul of a net, 274,000 bunkers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21, 1862.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106⅛	570	Hudson River R.	47⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou	96⅝	650	N. Y. Central R.	93⅝
2,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	100	200	do b30	94
20,000	Ill. War Loan	101⅛	100	do s30	93⅞
2,000	Ill. Sterling Bds.	99	950	do	94
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58⅛	100	Erie Railway	37⅛
3,000	Mo. State 6s	51⅛	100	do b10	37⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s. Iss.		50	Erie R. Preferred	64¼
	to H. & St. Jo. R.	64⅛	450	do	64⅝
5,000	Cal. St. 7s	97	1500	Erie R. Ass. Scrip	100
2,000	N. Y. Cen. B. '76,		100	Harlem R. Prefer'd	42¾
	ex int.	101¾	100	do b30	42¾
25,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	90⅛	1000	Harlem Railroad	17¼
500	E. R. 5th Mort. Bs.	86	200	Reading Railroad	58
4,000	M. C. 8 ℘ ct. B., Old	103⅛	300	do	57¾
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. 1st		25	Mich. Cen. R.	64
	M. S. F. Con. Bs.	107	300	do	64¼
1,000	do	107⅛	100	do s30	64¼
8,000	Mich. So. 2d Mort.	85¼	400	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27¼
6,000	do	85	100	do b30	27¾
3,000	M. So. S. Fund B.	101	100	do b60	27⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96⅛	50	do	27½
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	65	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	62⅛
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M. b10	24⅛	50	do b30	62⅝
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	69	250	do	62⅜
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	96⅛	12	Panama Railroad	136¾
12,500	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	68⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅛
10,000	Pitts., Ft. Wayne		50	do	62¼
	& Chicago 3d M.	81	100	do	62⅜
20	North River Bank	85	300	Clev. & Pit. R. b30	22
25	Bank State of N. Y.	90	25	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	128⅛
40	do	92	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	71⅛
5	do	92¼	100	do b30	71⅛
39	Chatham Bank	84	1,650	Clev. & Tol. R.	48
23	Bank of N. America	102⅛	100	C. & R. I. R. b30	67¾
23	Bank of Commerce	100¾	300	do	67⅛
15	Shoe & Leather	103	300	do b30	67⅝
29,600	American Gold	106⅜	50	Tol. & W. R.	21
55,000	do	106¾	50	do	20½
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	35¼
300	Cumb. Coal Pref.	9	50	do	35½
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	115¾	100	Little Miami R.	105¾

MONDAY, June 23—A. M.

The trade of the past week was remarkably active in the Export movement of both Gold and ordinary Domestic Produce. The aggregate is about *six and a half millions*, nearly equally divided between Bullion, and Breadstuffs and Provisions. The export demand for Gold has assumed all the activity of former seasons, previous to 1861, which was an exceptional Summer. And like former years, it seems, thus far, to be supplied almost entirely from California and the interior, and from holders here outside the City Banks. The averages of the latter have varied scarcely a hundred thousand dollars in the past fortnight, during which over five millions have gone out to Europe and the West Indies. The price of Gold during the week ruled 105¾@106¾ ℘ cent., with several upward and downward changes through the six days, finally closing firm on Saturday at 106¾ ℘ cent. The largely increased export demand might, perhaps, have carried the price higher, but for the pending disbursements of the Treasury and State agencies, on the 1st July, in Gold, for dividends upon the Public Stocks. The course of Exchange has followed closely the fluctuations in Gold, leaving off on Saturday 117¾@118 ℘ cent. While the current Import entries of Foreign Merchandise continue comparatively moderate, a large portion of them is in West India Sugars, and in Teas and Coffees, which, in the present ease in Money, are promptly remitted for. In addition to the ordinary imports, there is an active speculation going on between the London and Continental markets and our own, in American Government and Railway Stocks and Bonds, the profit being on the sales made in New-York as the higher market. This operation was especially active at the close of week before last, and was kept up to a fair amount through the past week. The present Exchange being taken into the calculation, prices are now gradually coming closer together, although no desire is expressed or felt here that the retransfer of these Stocks, at current rates, should cease. On the contrary, there is a larger home demand, for Investment, for the established Railway Mortgages than holders here are disposed to supply; and as few or no fresh issues are making, except in renewal of Bonds falling due, no more acceptable time could be embraced by holders on the other side to sell back to the United States whatever portion of these investments they may be tired of. Of our old Government Stocks they own no large amount, and the feeling is growing stronger here every day that our new Stocks may never find their way abroad, unless, as after the Mexican War, at the very highest premiums, and then only on the voluntary orders which may be sent here for them.

During the week a new Tariff bill was reported to the House of Representatives by the Chairman of Ways and Means. The alterations are shaped to the end of equalizing the internal Tax bill, now nearly perfected by Congress, and to the great purpose of raising the Customs revenue upon all staple articles of foreign growth and manufacture which our people are able to consume, and cannot well do without, while discouraging by heavy duties such other fabrics as either come more immediately into competition with our home industry, or, from their nature, may be esteemed mere luxuries. The average proposed is about one-sixth upon the existing rates, so that assuming that for the next fiscal year the present tariff would yield $84,000,000, or $7,000,000 ℘ month, the higher scale, upon the same amount of dutiable imports, would net $100,000,000. The Bill also proposes the restoration of the Three Years' Warehousing privilege, which was changed last year to Three Months. As the popular sentiment, including the feeling among a good many of our commercial people, in favor of high duties, not only for the support of the War but to strengthen our future position of financial independence, is a growing one, there is little or no question that the new Bill, substantially in its present shape, will pass both Houses of Congress.

The opposition in Congress to the new Treasury Bill for increasing the circulation of United States Notes and Deposits in the United States Treasury, is not deemed sufficiently formidable to defeat its passage in either House. The measure is not received with general favor in financial circles in this City, but the opposition extends no further than to question the necessity, and to doubt the soundness of the policy of resorting to this large increase of circulation and deposits, in place of other and more permanent negotiations, at least before the next session of Congress; to all which it is replied by the friends of the Bill, that such delay might possibly expose the Secretary of the Treasury, after the Summer adjournment, to serious embarrassment from any sudden change or combination in the Money market calculated to arrest the free and favorable sale of his new Stocks. The sale of 5 year 6 ℘ cents, at the Sub-Treasury, continues to afford the Department from $200,000 to $400,000 per day, while the temporary deposits, at 4 ℘ cent. interest, and the Customs Duties, furnish as much more, exclusive of the business at the Sub-Offices in Boston and Philadelphia. The current disbursements at New-York are quite heavy, and have the effect, in the open market, of keeping down the price of Money to 4@5 ℘ cent. The United States Notes of the Custom-house issue are selling at 103@103¼ ℘ cent. They come in freely at this premium, but the demand is large, partly to meet the daily Customs Duties, but mainly from a speculative feeling that these Notes will go higher with the advance in Gold, and the rapidity of their own absorption at the Custom-house.

The sale of $800,000 New-York State 6 ℘ cents. of 1878, by the Fund Commissioners at Albany, at the average rate of 110¾ ℘ cent., in Gold, has been followed by a further advance in all New-York State Stocks, of 1@2 ℘ cent., and the resale of part of the new issue, at 113 ℘ cent. in Gold, equivalent to about 120 ℘ cent. currency.

The increase in the June traffic on the Western Roads reported during the week, and the prompt declaration of half-yearly dividends of 3 ℘ cent. by two of the Western Companies, have afforded much satisfaction on the Street, and promise to tell upon the speculation in these and the New-York lines, on the Stock Exchange.

TRAFFIC OF SECOND WEEK IN JUNE.

	1862. June 8–15.	1861. June 8–15.
Burlington	$57,201	$32,120
Northwestern	30,262	22,546
Alton and Chicago	22,530	17,725
Galena	56,832	43,824
Wabash	28,308	18,957
Michigan Central	39,956	30,848
Rock Island	31,697	21,729
Total on seven lines	$266,780	$187,749
Increase 42 ℘ cent., or		79,031

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,543,160, against $1,823,707 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $3,427,216, against $3,316,118 same week in June, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $3,077,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days ago, for eleven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to May 31, amounted to $120,602,000

Add three weeks in June	8,088,957
Total entries since July 1	$128,690,957
To same date last year	189,994,936
Decrease since July 1	$61,303,979

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from New-York, from

July 1, 1861, to May 31	$123,402,000
Add three weeks in June	8,597,510
Total clearances since July 1	$132,377,510
Against same date last year	122,658,736
Increased Export this season	$9,718,774

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to May 31	$19,095,000
Add three weeks in June	6,758,000
Total since July 1	$25,853,000
Against same time, 1861	23,616,000
Increased Specie Export	$2,237,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ℘ ct. stock of U.S. of 61	107¼@106¼
New-York Central	95¾@93¾
New-York and Erie	38¾@37⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	67@64¾
Rock Island	68@67⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	63¾@62⅛
Michigan Southern	28@27¾
Michigan Central	64@64¼, ex. div
Toledo	48@48
Galena	71⅜@71⅛
Illinois Central	64@62¼
Panama	139@136⅛
Pacific Mail	116@115⅛
Missouris	52⅛@51⅛
Tennessees	60@58⅛
Hudson River	49¼@47⅛
Harlem Preferred	44@42⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	22⅛@22

The Stock dealings of the week were generally dull and reflect the suspense which is felt in reference to the military situation at Richmond. The decline from Saturday week in Government Stocks and the New-York Railways is 1@1½ ℘ cent., and the same on Missouris, Tennessees and two or three of the Western Roads, such as Michigan Southern and Illinois Central, but most of the latter remain steady under a good demand for Cleveland and Toledo, Galena, Rock Island Michigan Central and Prairie du Chien. The demand also continues steady for the Railway Mortgages, and for Pacific Mail and the City Bank Shares. But as a general remark the speculation of the Stock Exchange was less active at the close of the week than usual of late, and the movement was almost brought to a stand on Saturday by various startling and conflicting rumors from the Army of MCCLELLAN, all of which turned out to be wholly groundless, as well as unauthorized. At the same time the nervousness evinced on the Street afforded a pretty clear indication of the readiness of the market to respond promptly and decidedly to any authentic news of success in the quarter referred to. This suspense once removed, the elements in the market are in favor of a general advance in prices again.

The following were the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	127	Chatham	84
Merchants'	99	Bank of N. America	102¼
Union	102¼	Hanover	85
America	110¼	Metropolitan	106⅛
City	115	People's	90
Phœnix	108	East River	95
North River	85	Nassau	97
Greenwich	132	Shoe & Leather	103
National	97	Corn Exchange	100
Merchants' Exchange	93	Continental	93¾
L. Manufacturers'	130	Marine	107
Seventh Ward	128	Commonwealth	90
State of New-York	92¼	Atlantic	65
Commerce	100⅛	New-York County	100
Mech. Banking As.	91	Imp. & Traders'	102
Mercantile	113	Park	112
American Exchange	97¾	Manufact'rs' & Mer.	90

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	T. H. & A. seconds	86½
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	96	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	24
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n	97	Ch. & N. W. firsts	66
N. Y. C. 7s, '64	101¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	47½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108½	Ch. & N. W. seconds	24
Erie firsts, '68	107	Ch. & N. W. int. bs.	76
Erie seconds, '64	104	Lack. & W. bonds	102¼
Erie thirds, '83	97¼	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	105½
Erie fourths, '80	90½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	104
Erie fifths, '88	85½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	93
Hudson firsts, '69	109½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	103	Tol. & Wab. int. bs.	73
Hudson thirds, '75	92	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	99
Hudson con. '67	86	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext'd	103¼
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ℘c. '82	107¼	Ch. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℘c. 1sts	110	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	98
Mich. So 7 ℘c. seconds	85	N. J. Cent. seconds	103¼
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	96½
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘c.	100¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	81

The Sub-Treasury Receipts Saturday, were $1,302,148 73, including for customs, $231,000; payments, $996,079 83; balance, $14,905,354 89.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO TRAFFIC.

	1861-62.	1860-61.
November	$88,400	$82,467
December	105,253	82,399
January	106,263	85,239
February	88,468	76,918
March	103,174	85,662
April	87,915	90,324
Total six months	$579,473	$503,009
May	70,151	65,302
June	———	63,137
July	———	52,268
August	———	60,284
September	———	84,639
October	———	98,527
Total fiscal year	———	$927,166

The Company resumed their dividends, after four years' suspension, growing out of the embarrassments of 1857, at the close of the first half of the current fiscal year, at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The managers then divided 3 ℘ cent., and will do the same in October, if there is no unforeseen interruption to their traffic.

The three per cent. half-yearly dividend of the Chicago and Rock Island Company announced on Friday, is payable in this City on the 11th July. The transfers close on the 1st July and reopen on the 12th July. The cash figures upon which this division of profits is made, and the subsequent interests and rents provided for, we have reason to know, is about as follows;

Cash in bank in New-York, June 20		$189,000
Cash in bank in Chicago		38,000
Due from War and Post-office Departments		20,000
Due from connecting roads		25,000
Cash means June 20		$272,000
Balance of June and whole of July net earnings		100,000
Total		$372,000
July 10, six months' interest on debt	$49,000	
July 11, six months' dividend	165,000	
August 1, six months' rent	62,500	276,500
Estimated cash balance, Aug. 1		$95,500

The July half-yearly dividend, as stated in our last, will leave the old surplus to income account quite as large as after the January dividend, and larger if the gain in the June traffic continues to the close of the month.

A bill has passed Congress to make the new city of Brunswick, in Georgia, a port of entry and collection district, in place of the old port of Darien, Ga. Brunswick, in point of natural advantages, such as depth of water, protection from storms and salubrity of climate, is represented to be one of the best harbors on the South-Atlantic Coast, and is made the terminus of the Albany Railroad. The new City is a joint stock property, principally owned in New-York. Its rapid improvement and sale of lots were arrested by the civil war in the Fall of 1860.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 26, 50, on demurrer, 189, 300, 411, 122, 211, 218, 28, 29, 405, 414, 465; 114, 176, 34, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 461, 466.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1777, 6049, 6047, 941, 1723, 1909, 2295, 2297, 2301, 2303, 2307, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 299, 2209. *Part II.*—Nos. 1700, 546, 2052, 2254, 2260, 2262, 2270, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 470, 608, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2292, 1180, 2024, 1914, 342, 668½.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1054, 1238, 2096, 876, 292. *Part I.*—Court opens at 11 A. M., Tuesday, 24th.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. **$150.** GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass for $150; do., with moldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board, $175, $185 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225, $250, $275 and $300; new 6½-octave, $135; do., 6⅔-octave, $140. The above pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the City. Please call and see them. Second-hand pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75 and $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. 100 new and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let, at $2 and upward per month: rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange for new; cash paid for the same. Foreign sheet-music at two cents per page. All kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance to try new music.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE NATION.—"FREEDOM, Truth and Right"—A national song, with a grand stirring chorus; poetry by H. F. Donlevy; music by Carl Heinemann. This grand chorus is to be sung by a large number of German Musical Societies at Jones' Wood, on the 25th inst., and it should be sung on the 4th of July by the entire nation. The words are in English and German. Price 30 cents. Mailed free. It is also issued on a small sheet. Price 3 cents; postage 1 cent; $2 per 100.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased.

T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A GENTLEMAN RESIDING near Boston, who has had for many years the care and instruction of youth in Spanish countries, propose to receive four or five youth, of Spanish or French descent, for the purpose of teaching them English in the shortest time possible. He refers to George G. Hobson, Esq., No. 42 South-st., and to Theodore W. Riley, Esq., No. 7 West 16th-st., New-York. Address E. W., Box No. 4,223, Post-office, Boston.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students from City or country receive three months (38 lessons each) in Penmanship and Arithmetic, or Book-keeping, lessons unlimited, for $10. Ladies, 20 Writing Lessons, $2.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT French with great success for several years past, desires a situation in this City, where lessons in French would be received as an equivalent for board. Would like a situation in a seminary. Highest testimonials will be given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 124 West 25th-st.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess in a family; would not object to going into the country during the Summer. Address H. B., at Randolph's book-store, No. 683 Broadway.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things: the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns, and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PRODUCTIVE City property, a valuable farm of 100 acres, on the east bank of the Hudson River, four miles south of Poughkeepsie; land first quality, with a fine river front, one-half mile from Milton Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 130 Broadway.

CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK.—TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 230 Hudson-st., corner of Broome-st., the entire stock of Furniture, Upholstery, Looking-glasses, &c., contained in the building, being the entire stock of M. S. McNAMARA—established in 1834—who now retires from the business.

The stock includes Parlor, Hall, Dining, Library and Chamber Furniture, Mattresses, oval and other gilt frame Looking-Glasses, &c. Also, three extra-large gilt Pier Mirrors; Carpets, unfinished Frames, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, for cash—to suit dealers, housekeepers and others. Deposits required.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Large sale of over $12,000 worth of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At No. 162 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.,

THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Every article in the house, which is completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, rich mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and basement furniture, rich cut-glass, French china and silver ware, fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, 594 and 596 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, June 23, at 7½ o'clock.
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

A large variety of fine library editions of valuable books, including medical and surgical works, and a collection of miscellaneous literature. Also, stationery, fancy articles, &c.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS BY THE BEST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at his gallery adjoining the salesroom No. 111 Nassau-st., a few doors south of Beekman-st., a magnificent collection of original modern oil-paintings, among which will be found Church's original "Study of the Deluge;" D. M. Carter's chef d'ouvre, "The Death of the Virgin;" "The Freshet," by Vogel; "The Roman Flower Girl," by Augero. Also, choice specimens by Wm. Hart, Geo. H. Hall, S. Coleman, Jr., J. O. B. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, Johnson, Loop, Feuchsel, Jameson, Wenzler, Hows, Parker, Yewell, Kittell, Pratt, Hubbard, Pattison, Waterman, Van Beest, Miller, Cafferty, Tate, Pyne, Wydeveld, Blondell, Beaulieu, McEwan, Kyle, Chapman, Richards and others. Also, "The Embarkation," by Van Asselyn, of Holland; "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus," by Francisco Solimene, of Naples, with genuine certificate from H. Farrer, of London; "The Interior," by Meyer, of Rome; "The Draught Horse," by Herring, of London. The two last are from the collection of the late Mr. Daniels, and were painted to order. Also, specimens by Van Ingen, Lacroix and others.

This is not a sale of a gentleman leaving for Europe, nor of a nobleman, but it is a sale of GENUINE PAINTINGS, mostly contributed by the artists themselves, and will be fully guaranteed by the Auctioneer.

The attention of CONNOISSEURS is respectfully requested to this sale, as this is by far the FINEST COLLECTION offered at auction in some years.

The public are respectfully invited to visit the Gallery, where the above Paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, TUESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, a fine brown Canadian pony, warranted sound and kind in all harness, of great endurance and good speed; also, an express wagon, nearly new and in perfect order; also, set of single silver-plated harness, made to order and but little used—sold only as the owner has no use for them; also a coupé rockaway, built by Lawrence, and single rockaway, built by Lawrence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a Vermont pony, warranted perfectly sound and full of spirit, with Indian blood, good in harness and under the saddle. Also, an English saddle and bridle, a single harness, silver mounted, a two-seat Rockaway, in perfect order, with shafts and pole, a double harness and a ladies' side saddle. The property of a gentleman going to Europe.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, one hundred and sixty-four building lots, dwellings, store, &c. For maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 12 Pine-st., or to Raynor & Blackwell, No. 1,275 Broadway.

WM. H. RAYNOR, Receiver.

CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer—Newark, N. J.

A LARGE TRADE SALE OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Will be held at Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the large Union Dock building, near Centre-st. dépôt. Catalogues will be furnished for the sale.

JAMES M. MILLER AND WM. KENNELLY will sell, under foreclosure, on TUESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, five valuable lots of land on southwest corner of 37th-st. and Park or 4th avs. The location is unsurpassed; surrounded by first-class dwellings.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway at 7 A. M. or 4 P. M. to Chesterville, where they will change cars for Warwick. Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the lake on the arrival of the trains.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER desirous of procuring board in the country for a few weeks, will find agreeable accommodations in a plain, quiet family at Milton, Ulster County, a few minutes' walk from the river. Accessible daily by steamer *Mary Powell*, from foot of Jay-street. The place abounds in picturesque scenery and delightful drives, commanding a view of the Hudson for many miles. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM ALLEN, Hall of Records, or of PHEBE F. HALLECK, Milton.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm 22 miles from the City. The location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant, shade trees and flower garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by rail seven times a day. For terms, which are moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, 30 miles from the City, near Glen Cove, L. I. Situation by the water, and pleasantly cool and breezy. Terms reasonable, and table liberally supplied. Also, accommodation for carriage and horses. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3:45 P. M. Apply to RICHARD COX, Esq., No. 159 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FIRST CLASS boarders will be taken at the old Parsonage House, at Rossville, Staten Island. The house is very pleasantly situated, overlooking the river. At present there are no boarders or children. Address J. H. B., Box No. 103, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT SING SING, TWO OR three families can be accommodated with board. Location elevated, with a beautiful view up and down the Hudson River; the house is well shaded, with fruit trees; rooms large and well furnished; price moderate. Address WM. CAMPBELL, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON—Thirty miles from New-York, ¾ mile from dépôt; splendid mansion, large airy rooms, fine river view, ample grounds and shade. For particulars, call on D. W. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A VERY PLEASANT farm-house, north side Long Island. Terms, $4 to $6 per week. Inquire of E. WETMORE, Nos. 4 and 6 Washington-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—NO 155 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with a choice of rooms and good board, in a first-class, brown-stone house. Location unsurpassed. Dinner at 6; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $48 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.

CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, FURNISHED rooms, at No. 108 West 9th-st., with or without board.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A HIGHLY respectable position, would be happy to form the acquaintance of some lady with a view to matrimony. Address UNION MAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address

WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and dépôt: consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.—The premises lately occupied by Mr. Martin Bates, comprising a modern-built house, (with or without furniture,) stable, billiard room, gas-house, and 1½ acres in garden and lawn. Distance from Riverdale Station, ¼ mile, and from Chambers-st., 14 miles. Apply to BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—3½ miles above Harlem Bridge, on Hunt's Point Road, a cottage containing 15 rooms, with stable and coach-house, and about five acres of land, including a garden already planted. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. SIMPSON, 25 Chatham-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, MOST beautifully located for a country seat, fronting on the Passaic River, N. J., fourteen miles from the City; time by Erie Railroad and drive, one hour. Inquire of JAMES SIMMONS, on the premises, between Passaic and Paterson, or of Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 to 4.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 1¼ miles from dépôt on the Housatonic Railroad; is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—A SMALL COUNTRY place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET, ON VERY REASONABLE terms, a well-built cottage, with nine city lots, and coach-house, stable, &c. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broadway and Academy-st., or at No. 25 Chatham-st., New-York.

A HOME FOR SALE, WITHIN AN HOUR OF THE CITY.—House well built, and in good taste; nice garden, all planted; location delightful and healthy. Terms easy. Apply at the drug store corner of Bowery and 4th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 65 miles from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.

Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8¼ A. M., and 3½ P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION—Highlands, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of guests. The *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* being temporarily drawn off in service of the Government, the shortest route will be to take the steamboat at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the foot of Murray-st. Those wishing to patronize this favorite resort will procure tickets on board of the boat for Highlands and Middletown stations, where good stages will be in readiness, and will find it a pleasant drive. JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is open for the season. There is a fine bathing beach, also accommodation for horses, carriages and boats. For further information apply at the Clarendon Hotel, or at the book-store of Messrs. Tompson Brothers, under the Albemarle. W. B. BORROWS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or dépôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN 70TH-ST., with two adjoining lots, or exchange for improved City property or farm near salt water, Long Island preferred; lots on 72d-st.; Croton water and gas in the house. Also, a handsome residence on 3d-av. and 72d-st., with 8 or 10 lots to let, more or less, as the parties may agree. All in good order. Apply to JOHN CALLAHAN, 3d-av. and 72d-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, on southerly corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Dock; has store on first floor, with water and gas; house in good order; store now occupied as a bakery. Price $3,300. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE two-story frame house and lot corner of Smith and Ainslie sts.; the Grand-st. line of cars pass within two blocks; will be sold on very easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,800.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story brick house and lot, within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry; has store on first floor; rents for over 10 per cent. on $2,100. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—To close an estate, No. 1 Phillip's-row, Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av. Price $2,500.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY LOTS.—SEVERAL PLOTS OF Broadway lots, including corners, for sale to close estates. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

HOUSE TO LET—CLERMONT-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story English basement, neat and convenient, gas and water. Apply to HENRY GEORGE, No. 195 Pearl-st., up stairs, in office.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR ON BROADWAY to rent, cheap, suitable for offices or most any kind of business. Inquire at No. 197 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—At No. 47 East 23d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF a family going to Europe, in the vicinity of 5th-av. and Union-square. A four-story double house, elegantly furnished, and complete with every modern convenience; will be let to a private family for one or more years. An application from a first-class private boarding-house would be entertained. A fine stable can be had with the house, if desired.

ALSO,

A superior pair of coach horses, bay, with long tails; very stylish; perfect in all respects; together with coach, barouche, harness, &c. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED.—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN are requested to attend a meeting, to be held THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Everett House, to ratify the Constitution and By-laws of their Association.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT BY THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KING HENRY IV.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER—THRICE MARRIED—THE HAPPY MAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

DODWORTH'S HALL—CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—THE STAR OF THE DANCE.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF MINSTRELSY, No. 585 Broadway—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Sunday passed without a battle before Richmond, though the imminence of one will be seen on a perusal of our dispatches. The two armies are in close proximity. There was brisk skirmishing all day Saturday, and at night everything indicated that a general engagement was at hand. The rebels advanced in strong force on our lines during the night, but being promptly met, soon retired again. They are evidently afraid to take the initiative again, as at Fair Oaks. They endeavored to feel our entire line on Friday by shelling, but did not accomplish anything—most of their shells falling short, and eliciting no response from our batteries. They will ascertain their positions with sufficient certainty when the proper time arrives. Our dispatches state that the Richmond papers of Saturday announce the arrival of BEAUREGARD and his Staff at Montgomery, Ala., on the way to the rebel Capital, and that a large part of his army of the Southwest was expected to follow.

Grenada, Miss., has been evacuated by the rebels, by order, it is said, of BEAUREGARD. Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, has also been evacuated by the rebels, and occupied by the National forces under Gen. THOMAS. The machinery for repairing and manufacturing had, previous to the evacuation, been removed to Atlanta, Ga.

A dispatch from Corinth, dated the 19th inst., states that our army has ceased its pursuit of BEAUREGARD, and returned from Booneville, about nineteen miles below Corinth, to a more northerly position—probably to Corinth. BEAUREGARD was reported to be at Okolona, with an army 80,000 strong, while KIRBY SMITH was at Chattanooga with 20,000, and PRICE was at Fulton with 15,000. The whole system of railroads centering at Corinth was rapidly being put in usable condition.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Roanoke*, we receive our correspondence and newspaper files from New-Orleans to the 15th inst. The progress of Union sentiment in the city seems to be most encouraging, and the judiciousness of Gen. BUTLER's rule seems to be acknowledged on all sides. A Union meeting was held on the 14th inst. in the Lyceum, City Hall building, which was attended by all that the room could accommodate, and was addressed by old residents of the city. After the meeting a procession was extemporized, headed by a band of music and the National flag, and proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. BUTLER, where three cheers were given, and the General called out to address the crowd. The Stars and Stripes had also been raised at Gretna, on the other side of the river. Business affairs were gradually improving.

The gunboat *Connecticut* arrived at this port, on Saturday, from New-Orleans and the other Gulf ports. She brings a report that the mortar flotilla was preparing for the attack upon the water defences of Mobile. From Key West we learn that Gen. BRANNAN, in command there, was making preparations to transfer his forces to Hilton Head, to coöperate with Gen. HUNTER.

A letter from an officer on board the gunboat *Kineo*, dated Baton Rouge, June 9, says: "We sail to-morrow for New-Orleans, to repair, previous to a new move which I am not at liberty at present to communicate, and which will take about a week." He says further, "The people here can easily be led back to Union sentiments. I have become acquainted with several of the citizens, who openly speak of their disgust of everything Confederate. I went, last Sunday, to the Episcopal Church, where the services were strongly Union in sentiment." He also mentions a planter who sticks to the Union, who every morning sends off to the gunboat an old negro, with fine blackberries, eggs, milk, &c.

A new daily paper appeared in New-Orleans on June 11, called *The National Advocate*. It is edited by Mr. JACOB BARKER.

The expedition which proceeded up the White River from Memphis, several days since, for the purpose of removing the obstructions to its navigation, has been heard from. The expedition consisted of the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Lexington*, *Conestoga* and *Mound City*, and the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments, commanded by Col. FITCH. On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, eighty-five miles above the mouth of the river, where two rebel batteries were found, mounting seven guns, and supported by a force of infantry. The gunboats engaged the batteries, while Col. FITCH landed his forces some two and a half miles below, and advanced to make an attack. During the action a rifled shot from one of the rebel batteries penetrated the steam drum of the *Mound City*, and the escaping steam killed and disabled most of her officers and crew. Col. FITCH then signaled the fleet to cease firing while he made an assault, and the batteries were carried by his troops in the most dashing and gallant manner, and with no loss of life. The rebel infantry were driven from the support of the guns, the gunners were shot at their posts, their commanding officer, FRYE, (formerly of the navy,) was wounded and taken prisoner, and eight brass and iron guns, with ammunition, were captured. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 125. Our loss was caused solely by the escaping steam on board the *Mound City*. The boat was expected to be repaired and ready to proceed with the expedition the next day.

A flag of truce proceeded, on Friday, from Fortress Monroe to City Point, but brought down no news. Our James River flotilla still retained its position above City Point, awaiting the proper moment to coöperate with Gen. MCCLELLAN in his operations against the rebel capital.

A letter from the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* virtually confesses a defeat in the battles in front of Richmond. The enormous loss of the rebels in officers is fairly admitted, and the statement made that the city of Richmond is one "vast hospital." The severity of Gen. JOE. JOHNSTON'S wound is affirmed. The General's right shoulder was mangled by a piece of shell, or a Minié ball, and in the fall from his horse, two of his ribs were broken. The views expressed by correspondents on our side, of the impassable condition of the roads near Richmond, are fully confirmed.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 7th, announces that it has sent its Hoe press to Columbia, fearing to risk it in the city during the prospective bombardment. This is a fact significant of the condition of the public mind in the city.

Key West correspondence shows that the value of the British and "secesh" ships and cargoes captured by the United States blockading squadron, during the twelve months past, runs up to nearly $2,000,000, an item which will go some length to counterbalance the cost of carrying on the war on the coast, and to recompense our gallant tars. With such striking proofs before them of the efficiency of the blockade, we may be certain we shall hear no more in the foreign journals of it being a blockade on paper only.

The Secretary of War has issued a bulletin giving effect to the law recently passed by Congress, granting a premium for enlisted men, regular or volunteer, and one month's pay in advance to each recruit.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session on Saturday, the House having adjourned over from Friday until to-day. Several petitions for a General Bankrupt Law were presented. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee authorizing the Navy Department to accept the title of League Island, below Philadelphia. A bill opening Post-offices in the insurrectionary districts was passed. The House bill, establishing certain post-roads, and authorizing a bridge to be constructed across the Ohio River at Steubenville, was debated at considerable length, and was finally recommitted to the Post-office Committee. The Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate so much of the report of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN on the subject of ordnance, as relates to the gun contract of SHUBARTH. Consideration of the Confiscation bill was postponed until Monday. The House bill, prescribing the oath for all persons hereafter holding office under the Government, was considered until th adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up $612,461. She brings interesting intelligence from Panama, and the other Colombian States. MOSQUERA has at last concluded, it appears, to bring the Isthmus under his own control. On the 5th inst., as before announced, a schooner arrived at Aspinwall bringing 80 soldiers, and on the 7th an additional force of 130 arrived in another schooner, all under command of Col. SANTACOLOMA. According to his first announcement, these troops were only to proceed through Panama on their way to Buenaventura. But the Governor of Panama having information that their object was to take Panama, requested Col. TOTTEN, agent of the Panama Railroad, not to give the troops transit. He then issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to arm themselves, and erected barricades throughout the city. Col. SANTACOLOMA subsequently sent a schooner to Carthagena for instructions and more troops. The Governor, at last finding he would not be able to enforce his policy, and a negro outbreak threatening, entered into a compromise by which the troops were to go over to Panama on the 14th inst. Everything continued quiet at Bogota at last accounts. MOSQUERA continued at Ambalema. More fighting had taken place between the Government forces and the insurgents under ARBOLEDA, but with no definite results.

We learn that the Prince of Wales has recently presented to Ex-President BUCHANAN a splendid full-length portrait of himself, as a slight mark (he says) of his grateful recollection of the hospitable reception and his agreeable visit at the White House on the occasion of his tour in the United States. He adds that the cordial welcome which was then vouchsafed to him by the American people, and by the Ex-President as their Chief, can never be effaced from his memory.

The steamer *New Uncle Sam* arrived at Cairo on June 18, from Pittsburgh Landing, with 350 prisoners, taken near Corinth. They will be taken to St. Louis, thence to Camp Douglas. The work on the railroad between Columbus and Humboldt is progressing rapidly. The road would have been in operation last Saturday, but on Friday night rebel guerrillas succeeded in destroying a bridge over one of the tributaries of the Obion River, which will require some days to repair before trains can pass over in safety. A hand-car, through from Corinth, arrived at Columbus on Monday. The captured rebel gunboats *Bragg* and *Sumter* are being repaired at the naval dépôt at Cairo. The work is progressing rapidly. They will be ready in a few days.

Brig.-Gen. GORMAN has written a letter to Gov. ANDREW, extolling, in the highest terms, the bravery exhibited by the Fifteenth Massachusetts in the battle of Fair Oaks. He says: "It was their fortune to be participants in a *real*, not imaginary, bayonet charge, made upon the most intrepid and daring of the rebel forces, and at a critical moment for our cause. Most nobly and gallantly did they honor themselves and their gallant little State, and most proudly may she feel over them. With such troops in the field we are invincible, and the result of this contest with an unholy rebellion cannot be doubted."

Sir JOHN B. ROBINSON, having retired from the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada, the members of the Bar gave him a magnificent banquet on Thursday night last, in the Osgood Hall, Toronto. Some 200 gentlemen, comprising many of the most distinguished men in the province, sat down to dinner on the occasion.

It was Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD, not Bayard, who distinguished himself on the occasion of the occupation of Cumberland Gap by our forces, as stated in Gen. MORGAN'S official report. Gen. BAIRD is a Pennsylvanian, and a graduate of West Point.

A case of some interest has just been before the Common Pleas at General Term, and in which the Court were divided in opinion, touching the liability of one of the lessees of one of the City wharves for damages in consequence of non-repair, in an action in which possession was shown only by proof of the lease. The case involved the question of liability of the lessees even though there was no actual entry. A statement of the case will be found in the law column.

The Stock market left off dull on Saturday afternoon, after some agitation from false rumors on the Street of news from Richmond. Gold 106⅞; Exchange 117¾.

A livelier business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday; Flour was firmer, Wheat steady, Corn cheaper. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Metals, as also for Pork, Lard, Cut Meats, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Groceries, Codfish, Tallow, Wool and Whisky, at uniform rates generally. Candles, Coal, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Salt, Spices and Whalebone were quiet. The freight engagements were quite moderate.

Is Halleck Reinforcing McClellan?

The whole country has been puzzling itself with the inquiry as to what has become of BEAUREGARD's army, so lately at Corinth. The anxiety springs chiefly out of the fear that it may turn up at Richmond suddenly, to increase still further the numerical superiority of the enemy over the forces under Gen. MCCLELLAN. This anxiety would be relieved at once, if we knew that the Union army of the West was being employed in any way to operate as reinforcements to MCCLELLAN, by taking a part in the general programme of movements against Richmond. We propose calling attention to some facts which suggest the strong probability, at least, that such a movement is being made by Gen. HALLECK.

Our news from Tennessee would seem to indicate the beginning of a combined movement between the troops under Gen. MORGAN, moving southward from Cumberland Gap toward Knoxville,—and the forces under Gen. MITCHEL moving eastward toward the same destination. Among the immediately valuable results flowing from the rebel evacuation of Corinth, was the fact that it left Gen. MITCHEL comparatively free for such a demonstration. Prior to that period MITCHEL was occupied principally in watching the right flank of the rebel army. Freed from BEAUREGARD's presence, and with his railroad lines of communication and supply protected by the occupation of Memphis and a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, HALLECK could at once spare Gen. BUELL's corps to retrace their steps and move toward East Tennessee. This seems so perfectly natural a movement, that we incline to accept the accuracy of the announcement made on the faith of a private letter received at Philadelphia, that "Gen. BUELL has started with his whole army for East Tennessee, *via* Huntsville." Here we have the initial points of a new campaign on the part of our army of the West.

When Gen. HALLECK found that BEAUREGARD had abandoned Corinth without falling back upon Grand Junction, he doubtless saw at once that the rebel leaders had decided upon a complete change of policy, and were determined to unite their different armies, with a view to trying the possibility of forcing our extended line of offensive operations at some weak point; or, failing in that, to be in stronger position for defence, and for a prolongation of the war in South Carolina and Georgia. Except in obedience to the demands of some such policy, it was inconceivable that BEAUREGARD would have abandoned the Mississippi River altogether, which necessarily involved the abandonment of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas as members of the "Southern Confederacy," as well as the most valuable parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. This was quite clear to Gen. HALLECK, who then saw, if we mistake not, that as BEAUREGARD had initiated a junction of his army with the rebel army of the Atlantic seaboard, the Union army of the West could be employed nowhere else so effectively as in a flank movement on Richmond, through Knoxville, East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

Such a movement as we have indicated would be of immense service to Gen. MCCLELLAN, because it would serve in part to equalize the reinforcements to the two armies, and thus take from the enemy one of the great points of advantage gained by uniting his Western forces to those already on the Atlantic seaboard. Again, by operations vigorously pushed through the mountains of East Tennessee into Virginia, the Union forces there would form the extreme right of our extended line of operations, of which Norfolk would be the extreme left—said line embracing the army before Richmond, the forces in and about Washington, and the various bodies in the Valley of the Shenandoah. As Gen. BUELL's forces advance eastward, the troops now under FREMONT and SIGEL—leaving the three-months' men and a few sailors' batteries to guard Harper's Ferry—may push on to the occupation of Lynchburgh, while Gen. BANKS operates toward Gordonsville on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge. If Gen. MCCLELLAN takes Richmond within a week from the present time, the combination of movements suggested above will be unnecessary, for the occupation of the rebel capital gives comparative quiet at once to all the country north of the system of railroads running east and west from Richmond, and between tide-water and the longitude of Lynchburgh. If, on the other hand, BEAUREGARD shall have had time to reinforce JEFF. DAVIS' army so as to compel Gen. MCCLELLAN to dig his way into Richmond with pick and spade, *then* a strong column from BUELL's army, through East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, becomes of every consequence, because it is a reinforcement from HALLECK's army to MCCLELLAN's. We do not know what are the plans of our military leaders, but we think there are indications of such a movement as we have suggested.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.—The rebel papers have at last given us information of the whereabouts of that mysterious humbug, BEAUREGARD. On Tuesday last, he was at Montgomery, *en route* for Richmond. He would arrive at the rebel citadel by Thursday or Friday, if he did not halt anywhere on the way. We suppose he will not take chief command of the rebel army at Richmond, for Gen. LEE has just been appointed to that position. It is likely he will step, or has stepped into the shoes of Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON, who, as we learn from a rebel letter, was so severely wounded at the Seven Pines as to be incapacitated for duty. There is quite a show of proof that a good part of his late army at Corinth preceded him to the rebel Capital—such as the fact that our soldiers before Richmond have captured or killed individuals belonging to regiments of which other individuals were captured or killed by our soldiers before Corinth a month ago. Of the remainder of his Southwestern army, the bulk of [illegible] is to follow him to Richmond, leaving only enough of men in Central Mississippi to keep back the "vandals." We have little doubt that in these statements the rebel telegraph has for once told the truth—though that it should tell us facts of so much value indicates that the censorship down there is not half as strict as it might be. It is not likely that our Western army will go down to Central Mississippi during the hot weather to drive out the rebel force left there under "invincible BRAGG," and if not, there will be but a small part of it needed for operations in the Gulf States this Summer. The remainder will doubtless be put to effective use elsewhere. Active operations, on an extended scale, are now confined to Virginia.

Why the National Credit is Good and Stocks High.

The high state of credit, and the pervading tone of confidence now manifest in the United States, is a great marvel to the financiers and political philosophers of the Old World; and we have seen nowhere among our own political writers any attempt to set forth the palpable facts of such credit and confidence, and assign a reason sufficient to account for the phenomena. At the beginning of the revolt against the Union, the London *Times*, in its zealous hostility to our Government, made haste to warn European capitalists against lending us money to carry on war. Our defeat was confidently predicted; and whatever debt we might contract in conducting hostilities would inevitably be repudiated so soon as we retired ignominiously from the contest!

In our own country, also, there were abundant misgivings as to the ability of the Government to maintain a treasury up to the necessities of a gigantic war-drainage; and soon after we were fairly launched upon the dark, uncertain sea of civil strife, the Securities of the Government were sold at a discount of ten cents on the dollar, at our centre of financial exchanges. We had little more faith in ourselves than ill-natured enemies abroad had in us—and among the most curious writings of the past year will be classed those elaborate, statistical articles in the New-York Press, trying to prove that our Government had reliable resources, and could safely go in debt a hundred millions or more, to suppress a great rebellion! Those papers would excite a smile to-day on the face of the slowest conservative that trembles to think of a National debt of one thousand millions. They might well be republished some day, for the fun of it, and entitled, The Patriot's Apology for Believing in His Government.

The nation has survived the discredit of its first war issues—survived the ban of the English Press and the disfavor of all European bankers and capitalists—survived the weak faith of its own people; and now, at the end of a year's war, is stronger and richer than when the war began. Loans, both State and National, can now be obtained with more ease and at less rates of interest than ever before since the foundation of the Government. Is this not a miracle in the history of nations? The more we are shaken by war, the more confidence we have; the more we expend in military defences, the more fruitful the resources of the Government!

The first and usual explanation of this marvelous confidence and prosperity of our people is this: "The entire system of finance adopted by the Government is false. It has abolished the coin standard of value, and substituted one of paper. Everything is therefore inflated, and will continue to expand with each successive addition of paper issues, until pay-day comes—as come it will to all, whether Governments or individuals—and then there will be a crisis, a panic, an explosion and general ruin."

If there were no capital in the United States save that which is daily employed in domestic and foreign exchanges, it is true enough that a large increase of issues of Government securities would cheapen them, and to that extent inflate the value of property, and give an appearance of prosperity without the reality. But inasmuch as this is not the case—as there are hundreds of millions of accrued capital in the United States seeking permanent investment, and hundreds of millions annually accruing that will seek investment in the best class of securities—it is absolutely certain that every bond that our Government is likely to issue to preserve its existence and power, will be absorbed without materially affecting the volume of currency used in the ordinary exchanges of commerce.

Why are the bonds of the United States Government so much in demand and so eagerly bought now, when they were so heavy on the market one year ago? Simply because the war has developed the life-preserving power and the inexhaustible resources of the Government, entitling it to popular faith and confidence. It is not to be denied that, for thirty years before this rebellion broke out, our National existence was a state of continual nightmare. The Union was the object of continual denunciation from thousands of unbridled traitors. An entire State, that of South Carolina, had for years preserved a sullen isolation from the sister States—not joining any National party, not sympathizing in any contests for the Presidency—the people of the State, indeed, never having voted directly for Presidential Electors as the people of other States did. It stood aloof from the National Government, deliberately and scornfully. The baneful influence of South Carolina extended, and a school of politicians, basing its principles on that State's practice, rapidly overspread the South, and by using the Democratic Party, gained National power. The animating spirit of this heretical school was contempt for the Union, its traditions and obligations. They gave the world to understand that they did not believe in the National Government, and did not mean to sustain it any longer than it suited their purpose to do so. They professed their willingness, as they boasted their ability, to defy the National will, if at any time the popular election of a President went contrary to their selfish interests or their prejudices. Do we not all remember what violent social and financial convulsions the nation went through, every four years, under the furious threats of these traitorous zealots in Presidential compaigns? Credit was for a time annihilated, industry paralyzed, commerce shocked and alarmed, and general consternation filled all classes of people. And so matters dragged heavily for many weary months, till the heat and dust of the political battle was over, and the jacobins having triumphed, expressed their royal pleasure to tolerate the Government four years longer!

Is it a wonder that the securities of such a Government were weak at home, as well as abroad; or that the stocks of any States, Railway Corporations, or Banks, the value of which was involved in the possible continued existence of such a Government, were variable, uncertain, and distrusted? Is it not surprising, rather, that any money sought permanent investment, while the nation existed under such a continual reign of terror—prophets foretelling, and traitors plotting for, its downfall?

We have outlived that season of darkness and doubt. The Union has proved the ark of our safety. It has outridden the flood of foreign detraction and domestic treason, and now rests on a foundation as sure as that of the everlasting hills. The people feel that it has been fully tried, that it is "founded on a rock," and that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

It is because of this new-born faith and confidence of the loyal millions of this great Government, that credit is restored, that money is abundant, that stocks are high, and that enterprise, in every direction of industry and commerce, is preparing for bolder essays, and vaster achievements, than have ever before illustrated the Western Continent.

The Canal Lock Improvement—A New National Guarantee.

We would gladly regard as foundationless a rumor that the bill providing for the enlargement of the Erie Canal Locks does not secure the hearty support of the New-England members of Congress, while it incurs the sturdy opposition of the Pennsylvanians. The indifference and the opposition must alike result from an imperfect appreciation of the enterprise. The project is neither sectional or local. As a development of the national defences, it looks as directly to the protection of New-England and Pennsylvania as it does to the protection of New-York. As a commercial measure, it serves no one State or district in preference to another; while its advantage to the National resources in its enlargement of trade and in the augmented tribute it will bring to the National treasury, give it unquestional claims to the support and approval of the entire nation. These considerations have been strikingly presented in the memorial which Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, as agent of New-York, has submitted to the President. From that important paper we presented several highly interesting extracts several days ago. In another column will be found others, stating with much clearness the close commercial intimacy between the East and the West, and the political value of the active interchange between the grain of the prairie and the fabric of the New-England factory. Mr. RUGGLES asserts that while New-York raises enough wheat to last its population four months out of the twelve, New-England grows only enough for three weeks' consumption of its population. The deficit in either case has to be supplied by the West, and the West has to be paid in the productions of Eastern manufacturing industry. The circulation thus established is the secret of that political unity which cordially subsists between the two sections. And to encourage that tendency to unity, nothing is so efficacious as the development of those means of intercourse which shall bring the shop of Massachusetts nearer to the corn-field of Illinois.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of strengthening every link uniting the Northwest with the East. The policy of the rebel conspirators has always been to sow dissension between the Atlantic and Mississippi States, and to persuade the latter of the superior importance of union with the Gulf States to union with those of the Northeast. The possession of the Mississippi as a common channel and outlet of trade has been pointed to as the natural bond between the States lying upon its broad water-shed. But for the construction of the Erie Canal, the argument might long ago have proved effectual. The Erie Canal struck a fatal blow at the schemes of the nullifiers. The creation of railroads, the successive improvements of the canal, the completion of the Illinois and Lake Michigan connection, served to retain that hold upon Western interests which has counteracted successfully all the plots of secession, and has assured the Government that cordial support in its life-struggle which has been afforded by the loyal States of the Mississippi Valley. But this is not enough. We must not only divert the tributary trade, which the Northwest still offers to New-Orleans,—in other words, we must turn the waters of the great river up stream,—but we must turn its waters Eastward, and bid them pour into the Atlantic instead of the Gulf. The means of intercourse and interchange between West and East must be made so facile as to put all competition on the part of the Gulf States out of the question. The men of the West must always see that they have everything in common with the loyal East—nothing in common with the dubious South. In short, in the maintenance of a thorough harmony of interests between the Mississippi and the Atlantic States lies the most indissoluble element of perfect union, which no local treason can in the least affect.

Herein we conceive is the strongest argument for the work which is proposed to Congress. It is true that an annual addition to the National revenue, about equal to the cost of the improvement, will be secured. It is true that a war with England may be avoided by the security given to our Northern frontier, and the facilities acquired for seizing Canada in the event of an unavoidable conflict. But these considerations are of slight value compared to the new guarantees to union obtained at a cost so trifling, and with the economy of the thousand millions we are now spending to recover what must not be a second time lost.

THE POLICE OF NEW-YORK.—It is only a few weeks since a man was shot dead near his own house, and almost in presence of his wife, by a policeman in Brooklyn. On Friday last, in this City, a member of the Police force shot another man, who, though we believe not yet dead, has been pronounced by the physicians to be in a critical condition; and besides these recent instances, we frequently hear of policemen, revolver in hand, pursuing persons through the streets, and even firing upon them. Complaints of atrocities of this and other kinds, committed by the guardians of the public safety, are made at our office almost daily; and those who do not often notice cruel and vindictive assaults made upon helpless persons by the police for the most trivial, or even for imaginary offences, do not see as much of City-life as unfortunately falls under the eyes of some of us. There is no necessity for these things, and we are sorry to be compelled to speak of them. There is a large body of respectable men in our police force; but it is evident that there is also a rowdy and ruffian element. When such persons perambulate the streets in the garb of policemen, and are armed with revolvers and other deadly weapons, they are likely to be much more dangerous to the peace of society and the safety of citizens, than to conduce to either of these ends—the ends for which the police system is maintained. The propriety of permitting the force to carry concealed deadly weapons at all, in a city so peaceable as New-York, is a matter of question; and recent occurrences do not tend to justify it. During the last year or two, particularly, the Metropolis has been unusually quiet and orderly; and notwithstanding the false assertions of the foreign press to the contrary, we believe that it is now by far the most orderly city in christendom. We give the police in general due credit for their share in maintaining this condition of things, and we are pained that any of them should ever do aught to break it up. Let the ruffians who now disgrace the baton be weeded out; and let the courts make an example of those who violate the law they are employed to uphold. In nine out of ten of the instances of assault by policemen, it would be utterly useless for the person to appeal to the law for redress; but cases daily come before the courts for adjudication, in which there would be no harm if the judges would take some pains to ascertain who is the real culprit—the policeman or his victim.

A Question of Sovereignty.

We shall come out of the present war with far more accurate ideas than we have hitherto had as to the true relations of the *State* Governments and the *National* Government. It is not only the Southern people that have held false doctrines on this head, for we have all had loose notions about it, and have been strangely at sea this generation or two. During the war, however, the question of Sovereignty has often come up in a practical form, and the mode in which it has been decided cannot fail to draw far more rigidly than has yet been done, the lines between State Rights and the National authority. The latest and one of the most interesting practical elucidations of the question is furnished by the dispute between the Governor of the State of Kansas and the Secretary of War, touching the authority possessed by the former over the volunteers from that State, enlisted in the National service. The legal opinion on this point of Mr. BATES, Attorney-General of the United States, will be found in another column.

It appears that the Governor of Kansas deposed Col. WILLIAM WEIR, of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, and had proceeded to consolidate it with other regiments from that State. The Secretary of War annulled this act as illegal, and reinstated Col. WEIR in his command. The Attorney-General fully sustains Mr. STANTON in this procedure, which he characterizes as "a proper and legal exercise of the power of the Secretary of War as the Minister of the President of the United States." He shows that by the second section of the Act of July 22, 1861, the volunteers accepted by the President are made "subject to the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States," and that among these rules and regulations is one to the effect that a commissioned officer shall not be discharged the service "but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a general Court-Martial." Mr. BATES does not stop here, however, but proceeds to point the moral by some vigorous views of the relations of the States to the National Government.

> "A loose idea," says the Attorney-General, "seems to prevail in some quarters that the Governors of the States have the right to control the organization of the troops from their respective States, even after they are received into the service of the United States; and I presume that it was under this impression that the Governor of Kansas attempted to interfere with the organization of the Fourth Regiment in the present instance. *If so, he was greatly mistaken.* It is true that by the Constitutions of most, if not all, of the States, the Governor is made Commander-in-Chief of the militia; but he remains Commander-in-Chief only until the militia are called into the actual service of the United States, when, by the National Constitution (Art. 2, sec. 2) the President becomes their Commander-in-Chief. * * *
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> If the Governor of Kansas can sustain his assumption in this case, a combination of Governors *might utterly disorganize an army in the face of the enemy it was called out to meet, or disband it entirely.* If the power to do this or anything like it exists, it must be found in the Constitution, for the whole scope of the legislation of Congress is at war with it, being all founded on the assumption that the troops furnished from the States to the National Government are, when in its service, under the exclusive control of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, subject to the rules for their organization, arming, discipline and government which Congress may establish. Giving to the constitutional reservations in favor of the States the most liberal construction which can be claimed for them, they confer no right on the State authorities to disturb the organization of militia or volunteer regiments in the National service, or to interfere in any way with the control which the President, under the National Constitution and Laws, shall exercise over them."

The legal adviser of the Administration will, we doubt not, carry with him in this matter, the great mass of thoughtful men in the loyal States. This official paper, justified so thoroughly as it is by popular sentiment, is a noteworthy evidence of the tendency to strengthen the National Government, and renew the faith of the Fathers that the Union alone is Sovereign.

VIOLATIONS OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Up to 11 o'clock, last evening, the Police had made 48 arrests of parties found violating the Sunday Liquor law. In the Third Ward there was only one arrest; in the Fourth Ward, 7; in the Fifth, 18; in the Fifteenth, 1; in the Sixteenth, 14; in the Twenty-first, 1, and in the Twenty-second, 6. Fifty-three males and 13 females were arrested for intoxication, making the total number of arrests under the Liquor law 114.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Increase of Tariff Rates.

THE CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 22.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

For many weeks we have had no such quiet Sunday in Washington as this has been. The newsboys, usually loud in proclaiming "Another Union Victory," have to-day been silent, and no crowds have been visible at the hotels or street-corners, to indicate any more excitement than in the "piping times of peace."

THE TARIFF AMENDMENT.

The Tariff Amendment bill has been printed. Its provisions are generally approved. Comparatively few of them will be changed by the House. Several prominent New-York merchants are here, and others are expected in the morning, to protest against the clause in the bill which demands that the proposed increased duties shall be paid upon goods already in bond. The bill is to be discussed in the House on Wednesday, and it is expected that Monday and Tuesday will be given to the consideration of the Tax bill, which is to come from the Conference Committee in the morning.

THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

The Camp of Instruction will be located at some point on the railroad nearer Washington than Annapolis, the latter place being deficient in good water. Gen. CHAPMAN has been designated as Chief of Infantry for the Camp, but it is not probable he can be spared by Gen. MCCLELLAN, in whose army he now is.

TROOPS BRIGADED.

The troops in and around Washington have now all been brigaded, and arrangements made for the proper disposition of others as they arrive. The cavalry regiments have been placed under command of Gen. STREETS, an experienced cavalry officer, for the purpose of being thoroughly fitted for the field.

CLOTHING LOST OR DESTROYED IN BATTLE.

An order, suggested by Surgeon-Gen. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, will be made by the Secretary of War, giving to United States Quartermasters authority to issue new suits of clothing to wounded soldiers, with or without their descriptive lists, who may have their clothes lost or destroyed on the battle-field. The requisition must be sent in approved by the nearest acting medical director. This will avoid much of the inconveniences, suffering and delay hitherto experienced by the wounded after battle.

THE CASE OF DR. HAYES.

The case of Dr. HAYES, dismissed last week by Secretary STANTON, is exciting some interest. The friends of the Doctor are prosecuting a rigid investigation, and it is said that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, before which the Surgeon-General and others appeared yesterday, have elicited several important facts in the case—one being that the dispatches sent by Dr. HAYES to the Surgeon-General, reached the War Department at 4 P. M., or about six hours after the arrival of the wounded. It is probable that the Doctor will be reinstated, the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General having no desire to deal unjustly with him. The order dismissing HAYES was made under the impression that he was guilty of gross neglect.

POST-OFFICES REOPENED.

Within a week several old Post-offices in Virginia have been reopened. The Postmaster at Falls Church represents great improvement along the entire Fairfax neighborhood since the reopening of the offices.

The Postmaster-General yesterday ordered a contract with ISAAC BLOSS, Jr., to convey mails from Carede to Amacitta, (Route No. 463,) Va., and back once a week.

HOW PRISONERS OF WAR ARE TO BE DISPOSED OF.

According to a general order, the supervision of prisoners of war sent by Generals Commanding in the field to posts or camps prepared for their reception is placed entirely under Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Third Infantry, Commissary-General of prisoners, who is subject only to the orders of the War Department. All matters in relation to prisoners will pass through him. He will establish regulations for issuing clothing to prisoners, and will direct the manner in which all funds arising from the saving of rations at prison hospitals, or otherwise, shall be accounted for, and disbursed by the regular disbursing officers of the Department in providing, under existing regulations, such articles as may be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the prisoners. He will select positions for camps for prisoners or prison camps, and will cause plans and estimates for the necessary buildings to be prepared and submitted to the Quartermaster-General, upon whose approval they will be erected by officers of the Quartermaster's Department. He will, if practicable, visit the several prison-camps once a month. Loyal citizens who may be found among the prisoners of war, confined on false accusations, or through mistake, may lay their cases before the Commissary-General of prisoners, who will submit them to the Adjutant-General. The Commissary-General is authorized to grant paroles to prisoners on recommendation of the medical officer attending the prison, in case of extreme illness, but under no other circumstances.

THE OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.

The public seems not to be fully aware of the fact that the daily overland mail to the Pacific is again in full and successful operation. Such is the fact, as is ascertained from official sources, and correspondents can send their California letters now each day in the week, certainly as regularly and with as much celerity as by the weekly steamers *via* the Isthmus.

The mules run off by Indians have all been replaced, new coaches and equipments are on the route, and sufficient military force to protect the line are now in position, so that there is no reason to anticipate further danger of interruption. The time occupied by the overland coach in the trip from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., from now until next Winter, will not exceed seventeen days. Add four days for the trip between this city and St. Joseph, (the regular railroad time is less than three days), and eighteen hours for that between Placerville and San Francisco, and we have a total time of not less than twenty-two days, or one day less than the average time of the steamers.

Thus it will be seen, correspondents in New-York and Boston may duplicate their California letters on steamer day, with a probability that the copy sent overland will reach its destination in advance of that sent *via* the Isthmus, and of course all letters sent overland *between* steamer days may be expected to gain at least as many days over those sent by the succeeding steamer as there are between their dates and the steamer day. The advantages of the overland mail for all correspondence from Western New-York and the Northwestern States, or for all destined to points in California, east or north of Sacramento City, or to Carson Valley and the Washoe silver region, are necessarily still greater than is the case of correspondence from the Atlantic seaboard.

In order to avail themselves of the overland route, correspondents should not forget to indorse their letters, "Per overland mail." As the overland stages are relieved now of carrying printed matter, it must be seen that their facilities for making quick time with passengers and the letter mail only are greatly increased.

THE MAIL TO BEAUFORT, N. C.

The Post-office Department has contracted with GEO. W. TAYLOR to carry the mails from Beaufort to New-York and back daily. Within the past week several old post-offices in Virginia have been reopened.

CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

The congregations of churches devoted to hospital purposes, assembled in the various halls and public rooms of the city, all of them worshipping, it is hoped, with consciences clear, because of the sacrifices made for the benefit and comfort of the sick and wounded patriots who have nobly suffered in their country's cause. The day has been the warmest of the season, but owing to the excellent ventilation of the hospitals, the patients have been very comforable.

In addition to the ten or twelve churches to be occupied as hospitals, workmen were employed to-day erecting extensive frame buildings for similar purposes.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Surgeon-General of the United States having expressed a desire to obtain the invaluable services of one hundred sisters of charity, a company of thirty-five of these angels of mercy arrived here from the North, on Thursday evening, and proceeded at once to the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, corner of G and Tenth streets. Yesterday they departed for their destination at Fortress Monroe, where, it is understood, they will be assigned to duty in the two hospitals, and on board the transport vessels. Another company of these noble women will soon follow.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The ratified copies of the Postal Convention and Extradition treaty, concluded with Mexico in December last, the ratifications of which were exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 20th ult., by Mr. PLUMB, will probably be presented to Congress to-morrow.

THE CASE OF BEN. WOOD.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON, late editor of the New-York *Daily News*, arrested recently, arrived here yesterday, was placed on his parole, and will appear before the House Committee of the Judiciary to-morrow in, it is supposed, the case of Hon. BEN. WOOD.

Relations of Governors of States to Volunteers in the National Service.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., inclosing a copy of Special Order No. 80, and other papers, and requesting my opinion whether, under the circumstances, you had authority to issue that order.

The order in question is in these words:

"2. Col. WILLIAM WEIR, having been illegally deposed by the Governor of Kansas, is reinstated in his position of Colonel Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers. Any orders that may have been given by the Governor of Kansas for the consolidation of the Fourth Regiment with other Kansas troops are hereby revoked, and the regiment will preserve the organization it had prior to the issue of such order."

As your letter contains no statement of the facts under which this question arises, there are some things necessary to its intelligent consideration, which I am compelled to assume as true, without explicit information. And it is only on this assumed basis of fact that I now undertake to express an opinion. If I am wrong in my assumption, you, having the means of knowing the truth, will be best able to estimate the value of my conclusions.

I assume, then, that the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers was one of the volunteer regiments accepted by the President under the provisions of the act of July 22, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., and as such, was mustered into the service of the United States; that Col. WILLIAM WEIR was its commanding officer, and that since the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and whilst in that service, the Governor of Kansas has attempted to depose Col. WEIR from its command, and to consolidate it with other Kansas troops.

If these be the facts, in my opinion the action of the Governor of Kansas was without authority of law, and Order No. 80 was a proper and legal exercise of the power of the Secretary of War, as the minister of the President of the United States.

By the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, the volunteers accepted by the President are made "subject to the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States," and they are to be formed "by the President into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such numbers of cavalry and artillery as he may direct, &c., and be organized as in the regular service." The same section designates the officers of these regiments, and provides, further, for their organization.

Among the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States, to which these volunteers are thus subjected, are the rules and articles of war, one of which (the 11th) declares that a commissioned officer shall not be discharged the service, but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a General Court-martial. (Bright. Dig., 74.) This rule is as applicable to the commissioned officers of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States under the act of 22d July, 1861, as it is to commissioned officers of the regular army. If the action of the Governor of Kansas, in deposing Col. WEIR, was intended to discharge him from the service, it was directly in the face of this rule, and is, of course, utterly illegal.

But, if it was only intended to remove him from the command of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, it was not less illegal; for that regiment having been accepted by the President and mustered into the service of the United States, was under the command of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, and not under the command of the Governor of Kansas. A loose idea seems to prevail in some quarters that the Governors of the States have the right to control the organization of the troops from their respective States, even after they are received into the service of the United States, and I presume it was under this impression that the Governor of Kansas attempted to interfere with the organization of the Fourth Regiment in the present instance. If so, he was greatly mistaken. It is true that by the Constitutions of most, if not all, of the States, the Governor is made Commander-in-Chief of the militia—but he remains Commander-in-Chief only until the militia are called into the actual service of the United States, when by the National Constitution (Art. 2, sec. 2) the President becomes their Commander-in-Chief. It is not necessary to consider whether any distinction exists between the militia and volunteers accepted under the act of July 22, 1861, since in neither case are the troops, in the service of the United States, less under the command of the President; and none of the constitutional reservations in favor of militia will help the claim of the Governor of a State to interfere with the organization of a regiment from his State, either by removing its officers or consolidating it with other troops, after it has entered the National service. Those reservations are found in the 17th clause of sec. 8, Art. 1, of the Constitution, which confers on Congress the power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively *the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia*, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." But even if the right of the Governor, under the laws of the State he represents, to appoint the officers and train the militia be unquestioned, the power attempted to be exercised here was neither of these. It was the power to remove an officer, and destroy a regimental organization, the officer and the regiment being in the National service. If the Governor can do these, or either of these things, he can remove all the officers, and disband all the regiments from his State. And, if one Governor can do so, all the Governors of the States possess the same power. Neither is there any limit of time or place to its exercise. So that if the Governor of Kansas can sustain his assumption in this case, a combination of Governors might utterly disorganize an army in the face of the enemy it was called out to meet, or disband it entirely. If the power to do this or anything like it exists, it must be found in the Constitution, for the whole scope of the legislation of Congress is at war with it, being all founded on the assumption that the troops furnished from the States to the National Government are, when in its service, under the exclusive control of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, subject to the rules for their organization, arming, discipline and government, which Congress may establish.

Giving to the constitutional reservations in favor of the States the most liberal construction which can be claimed for them, they confer no right on the State authorities to disturb the organization of militia or volunteer regiments in the National service, or to interfere in any way with the control which the President, under the National Constitution and laws, shall exercise over them.

Recognizing the constitutional reservation of the appointment of officers referred to, Congress, in the act of July 22, 1861, has provided that when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, the officers as high as Captain shall be elected to fill them by the men of such companies, and when vacancies in the regiments occur, above the rank of Captain, they shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of such regiment, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the respective Governors of the States, or by the President of the United States. But this does not by the remotest implication give to the Governor who may commission an officer the right to depose him when he is once elected, commissioned and received into the service of the United States. By the section just quoted, the right to take away the commission is, in a certain case, given to the commander of a separate department or a detached army, with the approval of the President, but it is nowhere given to the Governor of a State, and in my opinion, it does not exist.

That the Governors of the loyal States have, both personally and officially, rendered most valuable and effective service to the National Government in its efforts to suppress the present insurrection, is well known. And this service, with many of them, has not ended when the troops of their States entered into the employment of the United States. For the devoted and patriotic labors of some of these Chief Magistrates, in ministering to the wants of their soldiers in the field, will shine among the brightest incidents of the war. But these labors are *in aid* of the Government, and with its approbation. They are performed, not because it is a legal duty imposed by Congress, or, in many instances, even by their respective States, but under the impulse of a generous humanity and patriotism. Of course, such assistance to the Government can afford no good pretext for any interference with the organization or control of regiments mustered into the National service.

It seems hardly necessary to add, that if the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers have been accepted and mustered into service under the act of 25th July, 1861, chapter 17, or the second section of the act of 31st July, 1861, chapter 35, the foregoing remarks apply to them with as much force as if they had been accepted and mustered in under the act of 22d July, 1861, since the two acts first named are supplementary to that act, and all its provisions are extended to those acts.

I am, therefore, clearly of opinion, if the facts above assumed be true, that you had full authority in law to issue the order in question.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

AMUSEMENTS.

The last week closed Opera, we should presume until it may commence in the approaching Fall, and closed it with such a mass of attractions on the Wednesday, for its low price of admission, as may well render next season prospectively, for managers, an arduous if not a dubious attempt. Madame BORCHARD in "Il Trovatore," with BRIGNOLI, Madame D'ANGRI and AMODIO, Madame HERRMANN in a scene from "L'Elisir d'Amore," and GOTTSCHALK at the piano, were enough for musical attraction; while HERRMANN displayed to the audience the means of doing one of his tricks, and offered those who were present what they seemed to consider the greatest attraction of the evening. But in showing them how it was done, he did not give them the skill to do it, and consequently we fear that innumerable brass rings will be manufactured to very little purpose, being a decided advantage to the workers in metal, but very little to amateur magicians. Madame HERRMANN confirmed the favorable opinion we have already expressed of her, and if, as is, we hear, her intention, she goes to Milan to study, we have little hesitation in prognosticating a brilliant future for her.

This evening there will also be another musical attraction at the Academy of Music, which, independent of its artistic claims upon public support, appeals to us for a patriotic purpose. This is the grand concert given by the Mercantile Library Association, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. When such artists as Miss KELLOGG, Madame D'ANGRI, Mr. S. B. MILLS and SCHREIBER, with the whole of the Philharmonic Society, conducted by the able Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, appear for such a purpose, the building ought not to have a single seat unoccupied. The value of the Sanitary Commission to our army must be patent to all, and demands support for a performance which is given to aid it, by the positive claims of its utility and value to those who are fighting our battles.

Also, this evening, there is to be a concert at Dodworth's Hall, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers. Messrs. S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, THEODOR THOMAS, F. BERGNER, and an amateur vocal quartette, have volunteered their services.

Sensible people, seeking relaxation on these Summer evenings, will certainly prefer places where they find the most liberal allowance of fresh air, combined with a choice variety of entertainment. In the competition between dramatic, musical and terpsichorean performances, as given within the walls of a theatre, or surrounded by the refreshing accessories of pleasant out-door promenades, cool arboreal retreats and plashing fountains, the theatre is bound to have the worst of it. The great desideratum of our nightly existence, for the next two months, will be relief from heat and dust and boxed-up atmospheres charged with the vapors of acidulated carbon; and the man who, at this season of the year, whilst pleasurably ministering to the delight of our eyes and ears, at the same time fans our heated brows with gentle breezes, absolutely assumes the dimensions of a public benefactor. Contemplated from this point of view, Mr. NIXON becomes a philanthropist of the first water. He has effectively supplied a great public want, and, in proportion to the urgency of that want, does he deserve the gratitude and support of the community.

New-York has not known, within the memory of this generation at least, so attractive and well-conducted a place of Summer entertainment as NIXON's Cremorne Gardens and Palace of Music. Whether as regards locality, general management or the character of amusements provided, though it might probably be surpassed, there is no hazard in saying it has not here been equaled. Situated at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, it commands a wide section of the most respectable part of the City, tempting at their very doors a large enough class of desirable patrons to make up quite a reliable regular attendance, while the facilities for reaching it from more distant parts are so complete and easily discovered, that neither resident nor country visitor can find excuse for neglecting to go and see what NIXON has to give them. Managed by thoroughly practical and experienced people, there is no department of its administration that is not capably and satisfactorily filled. As to the character of amusements offered, too much can scarcely be said in the way of commendation. Mr. NIXON has acted on the rational system of not trying to give folks more than they want for their money; but, instead, seeks to attain that happy medium of first-rate quality which, in quantity, leaves you a titillating appetite for more. There is scarcely a performer engaged by him who is not in the front rank of his or her profession. In the Palace of Music ("and the Poetry of Motion" it should be called) he lets us hear vocalists like ARDAVANI and SBRIGLIA, Mme. STRAKOSCH, and CARLOTTA PATTI. The first three have severally made reputations at the Academy of Music; the last, had she tried her fortunes on the operatic stage, would be to-day in the height of as brilliant a career as that achieved by her younger sister ADELINA. There is not in the country so charming and accomplished a singer; not one who has so fresh and sympathetic a voice, united to so excellent a method, so much good taste and conscientiousness.

In the selection of his leading dancers, Mr. NIXON has shown equal judgment. Senorita CUBAS and Mlle. THELEUR are unrivalled in their respective styles of light fantastic evolution. CUBAS is perhaps the best exponent out of the voluptuous, dashing Spanish school, and THELEUR developes herself in the gymnastic *posé* business to perfection. They are ably seconded by Señor XIMENES and Mons. WIETHOFF. Naturally, NIXON, whose greatest previous triumphs have been in the circus line, feels impelled to introduce upon his programme an episode equestrian. Madame TOURNIAIRE is his special star of what he would call the *Ménage*, and she is assisted by divers other horsemen and women of fearless enterprise and agility. Altogether, the Cremorne Gardens is about the most advisable thing we can recommend a discriminating public to do.

Next in the way of peculiar adaptation to the exigencies of a heated term, is Niblo's—"Theatre," as it is entitled now, though it never had a better claim to the name of "Garden." The little plot of ground between the theatre proper and the Metropolitan Hotel has been newly fitted up for the behoof of strolling groups among the audience, who care not to sit out the tedious interval between the second and third acts of the pieces played. Here, too, are fountains and flowers, and the harmonious rustle of umbrageous trees; here, too, (as at NIXON's,) a well-appointed refreshment saloon, whither ladies can innocently be induced to adjourn for recuperation on ice-cream and Roman punch.

The performances announced at Niblo's for this week, are an unquestionable improvement on those of the past fortnight. "The Syren" is not a popular piece of its kind, and, though very fairly presented, has not drawn overwhelming crowds; but to-night the bill of fare is changed entirely, and changed decidedly for the better. Instead of "The Syren," "The Daughter of the Regiment" is to be revived, and afterwards Signorina ANNETA GALLETI reappears in a new ballet. Somehow, the higher the thermometer, the more marked the partiality of audiences for acrobatic and saltatory feats of a perspiring description. Why this is so must ever remain an inscrutable pshycological problem; but it is an incontrovertible fact that no Summer speculation in the drama was ever known to prosper in which the ballet or back-somersaults was not a prominent feature. Of "The Daughter of the Regiment" it is only necessary to say that *Marie* is a part in which the vocal resources of Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS are displayed to the very highest advantage.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL's success at LAURA KEENE's theatre in the quaint domestic drama of "Fanchon," has been so pronounced that she has been led to advertise its continuance for another week. This drama is not sensational at all; but there is a good deal of quiet intensity in the working up of its simple, touching story, and the part of the heroine is so admirably suited to Miss MITCHELL's special qualities as an actress, and is played by her with so much intelligence and feeling that there need be little wonder at the impression it has made wherever she has produced it. It might be as well if the real authorship of the piece were given, instead of erroneously attributing to it a German origin. Miss MITCHELL's "Fanchon" is an American translation from a German translation of Madame GEORGES SAND's dramatic adaptation of one of her own novels; a rather round-about way of getting at a thing, and not a very likely way of improving it. Madame SAND's name is a sufficient power in literature, however, to make it worth any one's while to recognise her primal claim of parentage, when it can be done with even so much show of legitimacy.

The FLORENCES are evidently, as Mr. Micawber used to say, "laying back for a spring." For a few nights they are going to mainly rely on their old and always acceptable Celtic and Columbian repertory; then suddenly bursting upon us (this we shrewdly suspect) with some bewildering extravaganza (like "Lalla Rookh," for instance, wherewith they accumulated a small fortune once at WALLACK's old theatre) they will carry their term of management on to a triumphant termination. To-night (at WALLACK's new theatre) the FLORENCES appear in "The Returned Volunteer" (a local farce, brought forth last Monday and received with plenty of laughter and applause,) in the protean comedietta, "Thrice Married," and the burletta of "The Happy Man."

This is the last week of "The Wizard's Tempest" at the Winter Garden. After Saturday, Prof. ANDERSON intends to replace it with something (so he says) still more gorgeous and attractive. He will find it no easy task to keep his word. The ensuing six nights are devoted to a course of benefits on a grand scale. To-night is that of little FLORA ANDERSON, whose song, "Our Banner is Unfurled," provokes more unbounded demonstrations of enthusiasm than anything else in the burlesque, and who ought to have what we believe is professionally termed "a bumper." Miss LOUISA ANDERSON has her benefit to-morrow, HELEN and LIZZIE ANDERSON on Wednesday, Miss IONE BURKE on Thursday, the Professor himself on Friday, and Miss EMILY THORNE on Saturday.

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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Specialties.—The idea that the conferring of a title of M. D. qualifies the bearer to cure all the "ills that flesh is heir to," is pretty well exploded, and he who promises it, however talented he may be, is but little better than a charlatan. We have often wondered why more of our talented practitioners do not confine themselves to some specialty, instead of wading through the whole range of *materia medica*, or the still more intricate and complicated paths of surgery. And our surprise is increased when we remember that those who have confined themselves to the practice of one branch of science, have invariably reaped the rich reward of great success, and the consciousness of increased usefulness. We have been led to these reflections by having our attention directed to some surprising cures that have been performed by our celebrated oculist and aurist, of No. 34 Clinton-place, N. Y. Dr. VON EISENBERG is daily performing cures on the organs of the eye and ear, restoring sight and hearing in the most hopeless cases, that might be palmed off on the credulous as miracles, or the unbelieving as the merest empiricism. But it must be remembered that these cures are the result of the application of scientific discovery to well-known laws of our organization. And the reason why Dr. VON EISENBERG is thus enabled to render such important service to mankind, is that he has made the study of diseases of the eye and ear a specialty. The Doctor's fame is thoroughly established. The many wonderful and effectual cures he has made in this and adjoining cities, and the numerous certificates in his possession from well-known citizens, afford abundant testimony of Dr. VON EISENBERG'S ability to help all who apply to him for relief, and at the same time absolve him from all suspicion of speculative humbuggery.

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Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

COTES—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. D. D. Blair, Mr. JOHN COTES to Miss FRANCES J. SMITH, the only daughter of the late Mr. Chiler Smith, all of this City.

MERRILL—HALL.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, by Rev. George B. Cheever, E. M. MERRILL to MARY ANNIE, daughter of Thomas J. Hall, Esq., all of this City.

TIMPSON—HASBROUCK.—At St. Remy Chapel, Ulster County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 19, by Rev. Dr. Lillie, assisted by Rev. Dr. Gosman, THEODORE TIMPSON, of New-York, and MARY BRUYN, daughter of Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck.

DIED.

CUSHMAN.—In Providence, R. I., on Friday, June 20, MARY E. D. CUSHMAN, wife of W. A. Cushman, of this City, and daughter of C. H. and M. D. Peirce, in the 26th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday next, from her father's residence in Providence.

DEVOY.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, ELIZABETH, wife of M. Devoy, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 73 Avenue D., on Tuesday, June 24, at 1 P. M.

DE BEVOISE.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, June 14, Sergt. GEORGE B. DE BEVOISE, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 75 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

GILLESPIE.—On Sunday, June 22, JOHN B. GILLESPIE, aged 27 years, 8 months and 12 days.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, E. A. Quintard, No. 39 West 31st-st. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

GREEN.—In Leavenworth City, Kansas, on Saturday, June 21, WARREN GREEN, of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, many years in the employ of A. B. Sands & Co., No. 141 William-st., New-York.

The funeral will take place at Richfield Springs, on the 25th inst.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, HENRY HIGGINS, third son of John and Mary Teresa Higgins, in the 14th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 51 West 10th-st., at 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning, 23d inst. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RULLMAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 21, WILLIAM E. RULLMAN, Jr., eldest son of Wm. E. and Charlotte M. Rullman, in his 6th year.

His remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, this day, (Monday,) June 23.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, HENRY L. STEVENS, Quartermaster Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia.

The relatives and friends of the family, the passed and active members of the New-York City Guard, and the members of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 East 12th-st., corner of University-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 21, after a lingering illness, NANCY, wife of William Wilkinson, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 159 Sands-st.

☞ Philadelphia *Ledger* please copy.

WELLES.—On Saturday, June 21, EDWARD BARDEN WELLES, son of George W. and Mary Ann Welles, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 58 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY next, the 23d instant, at 12 M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

The cargo of the schooner *Napoleon*, consisting of
222 bbls. resin.
2,000 red oak staves.
A small lot of yellow pine lumber. Also.
The cargo of the schooner *Exertion*, consisting of
750 bbls. resin.
253 casks resin.

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HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
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The cargo of the *Henri Lewis*, consisting of
261 bbls. Molasses.
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73 cases Glass.
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SUMMER THEATRE OF AMERICA.
Eleventh week of the American Prima Donna,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Reëngagement of the Danseuse of the age,
MLLE. ANNETTI GALLETI,
AND A
NEW GRAND BALLET.
MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1862,
And every night during the week.
THE DAUHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MARIE..........MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
CARTOUCHE....(An old Sergeant)....Mr. P. RICHINGS
To conclude with a new grand ballet, entitled,
THE STAR OF THE DANCE.
In which
ANNETTI GALLETI,
MOSIEUR TOPHOFF,
MLLE. KATRINE, MLLE. HENRY.
And a grand Corps de Ballet will appear.

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Colonel, MARIOTT N. CROFT.

This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying-point for all good men. It will be the first in the field from the State of New-York, under the late call of President Lincoln.

Capt. John H. Dobbs is in want of a few more men, for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard. Quarters, rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and relief tickets furnished to families. $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of the rebellion. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and teamsters. One month's pay in advance.

Apply immediately at Headquarters, No. 145 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company E.
Or to C. L. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, No. 483 Broadway, New-York City; or to RICHARD J. CLARK, Tammany Hall, Chatham-st., New-York City.
Pay commences from date of enlistment.

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COL. W. H. ALLEN.

Recruits wanted immediately for Company A, Stanton Legion. This Company is nearly full, and requires but few men to complete it. Good quarters, rations, and uniforms of the regular army furnished as soon as mustered into the service. Promotions to the rank of Lieutenants made from the most deserving non-commissioned officers and privates. The evidence of Col. ALLEN'S treatment of his men in the First Regiment, is sufficient guarantee to persons enlisting of their being properly provided for. Relief Tickets furnished to families of soldiers. Apply to
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HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE HALL, Broadway.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—BEING authorized by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a Company of Volunteers, to be attached to Spinola's Empire Brigade, I am now ready to receive able-bodied men who wish to serve their country, in a first-class Company. Each man, as soon as he signs the roll, will be subsisted and clothed at the expense of the Government, and sent to comfortable quarters at camp, near the City. Pay from $13 to $23 per month, to commence from date of enlistment.
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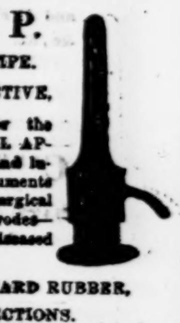
Approved at the United States Mustering Office, June 4, 1862, by Capt. F. S. Larned, United States Army.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE, LAFAYETTE HALL, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE Brigade has been established at Lafayette Hall, New-York, and at No. 342 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Gen. Spinola will be at Brooklyn Headquarters from 9 until 12 A. M., each day, and at New-York from 2 until 6 P. M. each day. By order of Gen. SPINOLA.
L. HANLEY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.



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PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

FOR THE CURE OF
SCROFULA, CANCER, GOITRE, ULCERS, SKIN DISEASES, &c.,
JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE
STILL MAINTAINS ITS SUPERIORITY.
The unparalleled success which for twenty-five years has attended the use of DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, enables the proprietors to recommend it to the afflicted with entire confidence, believing that it will effectually eradicate from the human system the diseases for whose cure it is designed, more promptly and thoroughly than any other remedy of its class. It has been found particularly beneficial in
CANCER AND CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS
Of all kinds, curing a majority of the cases in which it has been used, and ofttimes after the failure of other remedies.
GOITRE OR SWELLED NECK.—In innumerable cases of this disease, in which Jayne's Alterative has been perseveringly used, it has never been known to fail. All have been cured who have continued its use according to directions.
DROPSY AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—Many physicians who have used the Alterative in diseases of this nature, consider it a specific, so great has been its success. It acts by increasing the powers of digestion, exciting the absorbents into healthy exercise, whereby the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced.
EPILEPSY, FITS, CONVULSIONS, are usually considered incurable, and yet experience has proved that the Alterative, in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, will cure a majority of cases; it should be tried, therefore, by all who are subject to these terrible afflictions.
SCROFULA.—In all the forms of this disease, whether in that of Ulceration of the Flesh or Bones, Enlargement of the Joints, Glands, Swellings, Eruptions, Tumors, &c., the Alterative has been found preëminently successful. It enters into and circulates with the blood, thus destroying the virus or poisonous principle from which these diseases originate.
SKIN DISEASES, of all kinds, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Roughness of the Skin, &c., are readily cured by the Alterative.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.—In chronic cases this Alterative, if perseveringly used, is generally successful. In Acute Rheumatism, Jayne's Liniment should be applied in connection, according to directions.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—In many affections peculiar to females, especially when arriving at maturity, or at the "change of life," the Alterative is unsurpassed by any other remedy. In Cholorosis or Retention, Irregularity and Leucorrhœa, the best results have always followed its administration.
COMPLICATED AND MIXED DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE HEART, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, Constitutional Diseases, and diseases originating from a depraved or imperfect state of the blood, are all cured by Dr. Jayne's Alterative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that when they are removing the disease they are also prostrating the patient beyond recovery, the Alterative has no such drawback. While neutralizing the virus of disease at its very source, it sustains the strength of the sufferer. The union of *Disinfectant, Tonic* and *Deobstruent* properties in this medicine, and the fact that all these influences are blended harmoniously in its operation, distinguishing it from all other similar preparations. Let the afflicted give it a trial.
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

READ. READ. READ.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured; soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—IT cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents.
TONAWANDA, Penn., Aug. 6, 1859.
Dr. S. I. TOBIAS, New-York—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Billious Colic and Cholera Morbus, I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivaled as a horse medicine among farriers and boatmen on this canal.
WM. LEWIS,
Superintendent North Branch Canal.
Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 300 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.
Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION AND FITS CURED.—DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on "Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," for the positive and permanent eradication of the above complaints, which he is willing to send to any person free, on the receipt of name and address.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A reunion of the Alumni will take place at the College buildings, East 49th-st., near 5th-av., on the evening before Commencement, June 24, at 8 o'clock. S. VAN DUSER, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS!

Bareges, Grenadines, Challies, De Laines, Mozambiques, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c.

Also,

A NEW AND SPECIAL LOT
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $2 to $6 PER ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS
AT STORES NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 23,
At a great reduction from Manufacturers' Prices, their
ENTIRE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS!
Of CLOTH, SILK, BAREGE and SUMMER FABRICS.
ALSO,

A fine assortment of CHANTILLY and LAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS, at much less than the cost of importation.

Also, at STORES NOS. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTING, MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CLOAKS,
REDUCED
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
From this day, to make room for Fall supply.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV. CHEAP STORE,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
10,000 STRAW BONNETS,
Straw Bonnets, 6c.
Straw Bonnets, 12c.
Straw Bonnets, 18c.
Straw Bonnets, 25c.
Straw Bonnets, 31c.
Straw Bonnets, 38c.
Straw Bonnets, 50c.
Straw Bonnets, 63c.
Straw Bonnets, 75c.
Straw Bonnets, 88c.
Straw Bonnets, $1.
Straw Bonnets, $1 25.
Straw Bonnets, $1 50.
IN NEAPOLITANS,
TUSCANS,
DUNSTABLES,
CHINA PEARLS,
LEGHORNS,
SPLIT STRAWS,
ROUGH AND READYS,
PEDAL BRAIDS,
COBURGHS,
CHIP,
FANCY STRAWS,
SATIN BRAIDS.
CLEARING SALE OF BLOOMERS.
Bloomers, 12c.
Bloomers, 18c.
Bloomers, 25c.
Bloomers, 31c.
Bloomers, 38c.
Bloomers, 50c.
Bloomers, 63c.
Bloomers, 75c.
Bloomers, 88c.
Bloomers, $1.
BEST BONNET FRAMES, 12½c.
1,500 YARDS BONNET CRAPES CLOSING OUT, 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c.
ENTIRE STOCK CLEARING OUT.
Misses' Leghorn Bloomers, 31c., 50c.
Misses' Fine Trimmed Bloomers, 38c.
Boys' Leghorn Hats, 25c.
Boys' Straw Hats, 12c.
20,000 YARDS RIBBONS.
Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 10c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 12c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 15c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 18c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 20c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 25c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 31c.
Trimming Ribbons, 3c.
Trimming Ribbons, 6c.
Trimming Ribbons, 8c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 2c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 3c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 4c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 5c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 6c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 8c.
DRESS TRIMNINGS, 10c.
FLOWERS IN ALL STYLES.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
Clearing out lot Collars, 6c. to 50c.
500 LOTS OF EVERY KIND OF MUSLIN AND LACE GOODS, COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES, BANDS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMINGS CLOSING OUT.
15,000 GENTS', LADIES' AND MISSES' TAPE BORDERED AND HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS
Closing out, 5c. to 25c.
Splendid Pusher Lace Mantillas at $2 50.
1,500 Sun Umbrellas
Closing out, $1 to $1 75.
5,700 PAIRS BEST SILK TWIST MITTS MUST BE SOLD.
3,000 PAIRS BEST ALEXANDRE'S SILK GLOVES, 38c.
Silk Mitts, 25c.
Silk Mitts, 31c.
Silk Mitts, 37c.
Silk Mitts, 44c.
Silk Mitts, 50c.
Silk Mitts, 63c.
Silk Mitts, 75c.
Silk Mitts, 88c.
CLEARING SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK.
15,000 pairs FINE LISLE GLOVES, 6c., 8c., 10c.
10,000 pairs Gents', Ladies' and Misses' Hose, Closing cheap.
AUCTION LOTS CLOSING CHEAP.
LOTS OF GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY MORNING, 9 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE."

Ladies' Light Zephyr-Cloth Sacques, at	$2 00 and up
Ladies' Melton-Cloth Sacques, at	3 00 and up
Ladies' Fine French Cloth Sacques, at	4 50 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Sacques, at	6 00 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Circulars, at	6 50 and up
Ladies' Rich Taffeta Silk Scarf Mantles, at	8 00 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Silk Sacques and Circulars, at	8 50 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Basques, at	9 00 and up

Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advance in prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED AND TRIMMED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS,
FOR THE MILLION,
ANOTHER LOT JUST RECEIVED,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
The whole must be sold immediately, in order to convert them into CASH AT ONCE.
400 Black Lace Mantillas, $4 50; regular prices, $9.
450 Black Lace Mantillas, $5; regular prices, $10.
350 Black Lace Mantillas, $6; regular prices, $12.
375 Black Lace Mantillas, $8; regular prices, $16.
250 Black Lace Mantillas, $11; regular prices, $20.
Lace Centers, Points and Crapes, at half the usual prices.
Black Lace Flouncings at half the usual prices.
ALSO, JUST OPENED:
Black Thread Veils, from $2 25 and upward.
Black Guipure, Thread, and French Edgings and Laces.
Figured Black and White Nets, Coiffures and Barbes.
1,000 pieces of Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard and upward.
Together with a select assortment of
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
OIL-BOILED GROS DE RHINES at 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s. and 7s. per yard.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
OIL-BOILED PARIS TAFFETAS for Mantillas, at 7s., 8s., and 9s.

We guarantee the prices to be 25 per cent. less than the present market value. Ladies, please call and judge for themselves. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on THURSDAY, June 26, 150 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE PLAID AND CHECKED LYONS SILKS,
Received per steamer *China*.
Samples will be shown on Monday.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c. Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS [illegible] more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also 2 [illegible] very [illegible] French very low. Best steel [illegible] at 63 cents [illegible] edges, [illegible] Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,
A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
Three new cases of
BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
At $1 35, worth $3.
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $1 60, worth $4.
At $2 25, worth $5.
BAREGE DE LYON ROBES,
At $3 50, worth $7.
To close the season,
Great reduction in
FRENCH ORGANDIES and FRENCH PERCALES.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
sacrificed, to close this department.
GLOVES, BEST JOUVIN, 90c.
PIQUES FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR, at 18c.
SILKS reduced from $1 to 58c.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

LACE POINTS.
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS.
REAL CHANTILLA LACE POINTS.
LAMA LACE POINTS.
From auction, at half cost.
BAREGE AND MOHAIR MANTILLAS,
New styles for Summer.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!
All our
PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,

Old price,	$6,	$9,	$12,	$15,	$20	$25,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	$3,	$4,	$5,	$6,	$8,	$10,

1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5 will be offered at 75c. and $1.

THREAD VEILS, usual price,	$6,	$16,	$20,	$25,
will be cleared	at	at	at	at
	$4,	$6,	$11,	$16.

THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.

Usual price,	$2 50,	$3,	$4,	$5,
will be offered	at	at	at	at
	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50,	$3.

We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.

PUSCHER VEILS.

Usual price,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$3,	$4,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	50c.,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50.

GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS.
TISSUES, DONNA MARIAS, BAREGES, &c.
Balance of our PUSCHER TRIMMING LACES will be offered at prices to clear them.
CLEARING SALE of imitation TRIMMING LACES, all widths, BLACK and WHITE.
CLEARING SALE of SLEEVE, BERTHE, CAPE and HAT NETS, PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK and WHITE BARBES, &c.
CLEARING SALE of CRAPE COLLARS, SETS, &c.
CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS.

Old price—$2,	$3,	$5,	$8,	$10, a pair,	
will be offered at	at	at	at	at	
$1 50,	$2 50,	$3 50,	$5,	$6.	

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.

Old price—18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	38c.,	50c.,	62c., a yard,	
will be offered at	at	at	at	at	at	
15c.,	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.,	50c.	

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.

Jaconet Muslins, usual price—	2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.,	4s.,
now selling	at	at	at	at
	1s. 6d.,	2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LAST WEEK FOR SELLING OFF.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS expect to remove on July 1, and are desirous of clearing out stock as much as possible before that date.
They offer the greatest bargains in
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, POILE DE CHEVRES, TRAVELING GOODS, SILKS, and other DRESS GOODS.
RIBBONS,
(A very large stock at less than half price.)
SHAWLS,
In most desirable styles for Summer wear.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, DOMESTICS, &c. Only need looking at to see how cheap they all are.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

CLOAKS,
REDUCED
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
From this day, to make room for Fall supply.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

AGENCY
FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
The cheapest, finest, and best fitting
SHIRTS
offered in the City.
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
in silk lisle thread, merino, cotton and linen.
Silk Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin
GLOVES.
Hair, Silk and Satin
STOCKS.
New Style Ties and Scarfs.
Silk and Linen
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bathing Caps, Bathing Drawers, Suspenders, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT NO. 336 BROADWAY.
WOODBRIGE & KEHOE
OFFER AT RETAIL
The balance of their stock
In SILK MANTILLAS and SACQUES,
Together with a large assortment of
FRENCH and PUSHER LACES,
In the latest styles,
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING
DRAB GRENADINE VEILS,
ALL QUALITIES.
BLACK RIBBONS WITH WHITE EDGES,
ALL WIDTHS.
R. H. MACY,
204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., 2 DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

CANTON MATTINGS
VERY CHEAP.
Reduced to less than cost, to make room for other goods, at No. 108 8th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other rarities at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' GAUZE MERINO UNDERWEAR.
GAUZE MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GAUZE COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GAUZE SILK VESTS AND DRAWERS,
AND
MISSES' AND BOYS' GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS.
LADIES' ENGLISH COTTON AND THREAD HOSE,
(PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.)
ALSO,
BOYS' AND MISSES' COTTON, THREAD AND SILK
HOSIERY,
A VERY LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
First corner below New-York Hotel.
C. TAYLOR.
No. 713 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will commence on MONDAY, the 23d inst.,
TO CLOSE OUT THEIR
Wholesale stock of Spring and Summer
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES,
COMPRISING
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, (FAST COLORS,)
FROM 1s. TO 2s. PER YARD.
500 PCS. 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS AND BRILLIANTS,
FROM 1s. TO 1s. 6d.
1,000 JACONET ROBES, (FAST COLORS,)
$1 50, WORTH $4.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
$2 TO $5, WORTH $5 TO $10.
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
KID GLOVES, (EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN,)
LACE MITTS, LADIES' CENTRAL PARK
RIDING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
ALSO,
500 LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES AND SACQUES,
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 8.
$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 60 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.
100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,
For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalays, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 63 cents to $1 per yard.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $8.
2,000 Garments, from $2 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Containing
30,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.
Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.
Sale Peremptory,
And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGERS.
SOLOMON & HART,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND PRACTICAL PAPER-HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of the stock of
LACE CURTAINS AT COST.
3,000 pairs Lace Curtains at $5, $7, $10 and $12,
Selling before at $6, $8, $12 and $15.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of their stock of
FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AT COST.

CLOAKS,
REDUCED
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
From this day, to make room for Fall supply.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are offering Great Bargains (prior to taking stock account) in
SILK, BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED GRENADINE, AND OTHER SUMMER SHAWLS.
SILK, LACE AND CLOTH MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
Large additions in SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES, at $5 each, (value $8.)

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
The prices of all our stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
FRENCH and SCOTCH
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
Full size, new and elegant designs.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000 THE SUBSCRIBER—A THOROUGH business man, has the above amount which he would like to invest, either in the importing, commission or banking business, and would like an active partner with the same amount, and one who is qualified for the position. All communications will be held strictly confidential, and will be returned if desired. Address B. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—WIG, FANCY HAIR-WORK AND jewelry business, established nine years, in a city of 80,000 inhabitants; will be sold in two parts if required, or with all or part of the stock. A splendid opportunity to any one wishing to enter the business. No. 429 Broadway. C. B. HOWES & CO.

$250.—I WILL SELL THE BEST AND most profitable light manufacturing business in the United States, (not patented,) the privilege of this City and vicinity. Better not pass this over. 330 Canal-st., second floor, entrance through skirt-store, from 10 to 6.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE BUTCHER SHOP, in the upper part of the City, north of the 7th-av. Inquire of JACOB F. RUHLE, No. 144 Delancey-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant; has no objections to the country; will be heard of for two days. Address M. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very smart and experienced girl, as up-stairs servant; is of pleasant disposition and obliging manners, and efficient in the dining-room; does not expect high wages. Refers to her last place in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook, in a private family; would have no objection to a first-class boarding-house or a first-class hotel; thoroughly understands her business, and has lived in some of the highest families in the City; has the best City references; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st.; call at the front door, between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American style of cooking; all styles of made dishes, creams and jellies; no objection to the country; wages $10 to $12. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent and can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability. No objections to the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 25 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English and American; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS BOARDING-HOUSE COOK.—WANTED, a situation as cook, in a boarding-house, in the city or country, by a steady, reliable woman, who is a thorough cook; will be found to be an excellent woman for a large family or boarding-house; can give the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn (basement).

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant Scotch woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City references. No objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a superior laundress; has the best City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wants a situation as above; understands meats, soups and pastries thoroughly. Prefers the country; first-class City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A PROTESTANT Englishwoman wants a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, either in a private family, hotel or large boarding-house; is not afraid of work; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.
JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation as cook and laundress; four years reference. Call at No. 31 West 34th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Situations wanted in the country for several excellent servants, who refer for character and qualifications to some of the first families in Brooklyn, and are really desirable servants. Apply at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st., formerly of Tillary-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady, reliable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; will be found to be a thorough good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has lived nearly two years in the last place. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted by a very conscientious and experienced girl, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family, or will do general housework; is a servant in whom every confidence may be placed; three years' reference to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-class, respectable woman, with good reference, desires a situation of this kind in a private family in the City; is not afraid of work, and would engage at moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 245 Spring-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do the housework of a small family, or would do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or would take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress; no objection to distant city or country. Can be seen at 115 West 24th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as lady's maid; is a thorough seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and hair-dressing in all its branches; can produce most undoubted references as to character, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RRSPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse who has been in that capacity for the last ten years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring up by hand if required; or would take care of an invalid lady and is a good plain sewer; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable woman; could take care of an infant, or of larger children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 137 West 46th-st., three doors from Broadway, immediately. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, who is fully able, a situation as nurse and to do all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; would wash for a lady and child; no objection to the country, as she is a fully competent and thorough chambermaid and waitress; wages $6 to $7. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in the City or country. Any lady desirous of procuring a smart, trusty servant, highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either of the above capacities, can be suited immediately, by applying at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day, week or month, to wash and iron, or do housework in a private family; wishes a good, steady home; has the best of references; can be seen for three or four days; call at No. 368 8th-av., top floor, front room.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WIDOW lady, without incumbrance, wishes a situation as family seamstress, or lady's traveling companion, or would take a housekeeper's place, and do the entire work of a small family; she understands all of the first-class sewing-machines, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; also, hairdressing; could write or read for the lady; does not get sea-sick; would endeavor to please if possible. Call at or address No. 13 Wooster-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

AT ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, NO. 97 4th-av., (late Broadway,) employers will find servants of every capacity for families and Summer resorts. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and hope by honesty, integrity and attention to business to merit your commendation.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who is a competent groom, and good steady driver; has had long experience in the care and management of horses in Europe and this country; is not afraid of hard work; has just returned from the war with an officer whom he served; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City recommendations. Address M. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A COLORED young man is desirous of procuring a situation as coachman or groom in a private family, in the city or country; understands [illegible] horses thoroughly, and can produce excellent references as to character, &c. Apply this day at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, German, as gardener; has had many years experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can give the best of references. Call on or address H. R., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a very respectable single Englishman, thoroughly competent in his business; would prefer to be with a member of the Episcopal Church; would have no objections to take care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as assistant gardener on a large place; or would take a small place as gardener; understands the management of grapery, green-house and peach houses, and can come well recommended from his last employer, for sobriety, industry and capability. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GERMAN GARDENER.—A GERMAN, who thoroughly understands his business, wishes a situation as above. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place (formerly at the Bible House).

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN a situation; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and take care of plate; no objection to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

TO MACHINISTS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man from the country, 18 years old, a place in some good shop to learn the trade; has had some experience before. Inquire of or address F. CURRAN, Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BARKEEPER in a hotel, few miles from New-York; none but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply. Address, stating what salary is wanted, G. R. DAYTON, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER—COOK, &c.—WANTED, A single man and woman, or man and wife, (must be both Protestants,) without children; the man must be a thorough practical gardener, understand the care of a horse and cow, and be a careful driver; the woman, a good plain cook, first-class laundress and housemaid. A couple who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and ability, desiring a good permanent home in a small family, pleasantly situated near the City, may call at No. 45 Beekman-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, DURING THE SUMmer months, a salesman acquainted with the City book business. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

A PROTESTANT GROOM WANTED, WHO drives well, to go into the country; must understand handling stallions and colts. Apply for three days to HENRY GEORGE, No. 195 Pearl-st., up stairs, in office.

TO DENTISTS.—AN EXPERIENCED DENTIST wanted. Mail applicants will state their age, if single or married, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages expected. At E. & A. PRETERRE, Dentists, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also, there is a vacancy for a dental student.

WANTED, TO ATTEND THE AQUARIA, a lady; also a gentleman who has had experience on the sea shore, and possesses a taste for preserving and caring for marine objects—in fact, persons who love the aquaria. Inquire of P. T. BARNUM, Museum.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS house, a man familiar with the jewelry and fancy goods trade. Address Box No. 1,760 Post-office, with real name. None but those who have had experience need apply.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JACOB J. VAN PELT and SARAH B. VAN PELT, his wife, Charles H. Corsen and Jonathan Beers, Assignees of Jacob J. Van Pelt, Joseph Grice, Jonathan Beers, John F. Wheaton, William H. Thompson and Harvey B. Lane, defendants.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the ninth day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, May 16, 1862.
KNOX & MASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
my19-law6wM No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CAYUGA.—JONATHAN H. SEYMOUR against HENRY C. DUVALL.—Summons for money.—To Henry C. Duvall, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Jonathan H. Seymour, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the Clerk's Office of Cayuga County, at Auburn, N. Y., on the 17th day of March, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 11th day of February, 1861, besides costs.—Dated March 17, 1862. C. R. BERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Port Byron, N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., Harpers' Building; all articles at the lowest factory prices. [illegible] of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the well-known author and lecturer. 200th edition, with Colored Plates and Wood-cuts. It is adapted for popular use, containing everything Anatomical, Physiological and Medical, relating to Marriage, in a perfectly moral and unobjectionable form, though strictly scientific. Every adult should read it. There is no other book like it in print. Price $1, for which it will be sent free, by post, to any address. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Dr. HOLLICK'S City office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock daily, except Sunday.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it; it is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of S. STERLING, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE AND STABLE TO LET.—A gentleman leaving in the *China* for Europe offers for sale his horses, carriages, &c.; three trotting horses, Park phaeton, light wagon, &c.; wagons by Brewster & Co., harnesses by Gibson. Also, private stable to let in 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to R. MACKY, No. 119 West 23d-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, SEVEN years old, good traveler, sound and kind, will work in any harness. May be seen at Mr. KETCHUM'S stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED.—A SECOND-hand steam-engine, in thorough working order, of about one hundred horse-power. Cash paid on delivery. Address immediately STEAM-ENGINE, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 132 East 30th-st. Orders and communications left at T. F. Green's drug store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurance effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office No. 227 South 4th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Trustees' Certificates for First Mortgage and Income Bonds and Dividend Scrip, or of certificates for shares of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company can have them exchanged for the securities of the new Company, in accordance with the plan of organization, upon application to
J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND the first issue of the United States Demand Notes bought and sold at the best rates by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

THE BONDS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD purchased by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, by
W. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE F. ENNIS and JOSEPH B. THOMAS, under the firm name of ENNIS & THOMAS, was this day dissolved by the sale of all the interest of said George F. Ennis, in the partnership property and debts, to the said Joseph B. Thomas, who is alone authorized to settle up the business of said firm, and who will continue to carry on the carpenter business at the same place, No. 83 Hammond-st.
J. B. THOMAS.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of OGILVIE & LOW, for the purchase and sale on commission of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Stocks and Bonds, at No. 39 Pine-st.
ARCH'D OGILVIE,
HENRY W. LOW.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type superfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 16, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 28th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 8. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June until the 8th July.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.
By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, June 28
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, July 12.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, J. D. Phillips, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, are requested to be on board at the Company's Wharf, East Boston, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
NEW-YORK, 22d June, 1862.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 albums, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, July 8, 1862, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 247,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 3,160 barrels of flour; 22,000 pounds fresh fish; 60,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood, and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, Western District, and at the corner of First and South Fifth sts., Eastern District. No other form will be accepted.—Almshouse, June 18, 1862.

HENRY E. RIPLEY,	WM. BENNETT,
J. C. DEY,	DITMAS JEWELL,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,	Sup'ts of the Poor.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN BESSON, } Building and Furnish-
JAMES M. TUTHILL, } ing Committee,
HENRY HOPKINSON, } Fifth Ward.
Dated June 16, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;

For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and

For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows; Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st. viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:35, 11:35 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent.
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.
ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 54th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, June 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large, in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.

The sum of twenty-five cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the Pound, on board the barge *Industry*, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled.

Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.

N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys.

By order of the Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 23, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
ABRAHAM LENT,
MORGAN JONES,
WILLIAM ORTON,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on TUESDAY, June 24, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.
A. H. KEECH,
GEO. A. BARNEY,
GEORGE ROSS,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:30 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.	

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8¼ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Nausheon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¾ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3½.
Day-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT.—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings. [illegible]

STEAMER BROADWAY.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. [illegible] AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 23d,
THE GREAT SHAKESPEAREAN COMEDIAN,
MR. HACKETT,
Will, in obedience to a universally expressed wish of the inhabitants of Brooklyn, appear in his world-renowned *rôle* of
FALSTAFF,
In Shakespeare's great historical play of
KING HENRY IV.
Comprising the battle of Shrewsbury and death of Hotspur, concluding with these remarkable lines:

"Rebellion in this land shall lose its sway,
Meeting the check of such another day,
And since this business, so far, fair is done,
Let us not cease till our own be won."

On TUESDAY, June 24, he will appear in two of his great personations as
SIR PERTINAX McSYCHOPHANT,
AND
MONSIEUR MALLET.
On WEDNESDAY, June 25, he will appear as
FALSTAFF,
In Shakespeare's comedy of
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Mr. Hackett will be sustained by a powerful company, embracing the names of many of the
LEADING NEW-YORK FAVORITES.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
UNITED STATES
SANITARY COMMISSION.
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1862.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Symphony, No. 7, in A major........Beethoven
Aria, from "Les Noces de Jeanette"........Masse
MISS KELLOGG.
Effusions du Cœur—Morceau de Salon........L. Schreiber
For Cornet à Piston.
MR. LOUIS SCHREIBER.
PART II.
Overture—"Tannhauser"........R. Wagner
Aria—"Elena Valse"........Abella
MADAME D'ANGRI.
Concerto, in F minor, for Piano-forte, with accompaniment of Orchestra........Chopin
MR. S. B. MILLS.
Overture—"Euryanthe"........Weber.
Conductor........Mr. THEODORE EISFELD.
Signor ABELLA will preside at the Piano.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert at 8.
Tickets, $1. For sale at the book and music stores.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........Prof. J. H. ANDERSON.
MONDAY NIGHT, June 23.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE.
Of all Spectacles the grandest,
Of all burlesques the most extravagant.
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST;
OR,
THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND,
BY
CHARLES GAYLER.
Hailed every night with
THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM
and with
TORNADOES OF GESTICULATED ECSTACY.
The new actress,
MISS EMILY THORNE,
PROF. ANDERSON AND Mr. J. G. BURNETT
every evening in their great duality of Prospero.
MISS IONE BURKE as ARIEL,
MR. HEMPLE as CALIBAN,
encored every evening.
MR. CHARLES HALE and MR. BRADLEY
nightly adding to preobtained laurels.
MISS FLORA ANDERSON,
the transcendent little gem.
MISS LOUISA ANDERSON,
the charming Ferdinand.
THE METAMORPHOSIS AT THE CONCLUSION
AND THE
TRANSCENDENT SCENE OF BEAUTY
it discloses are worth all the scenes ever placed on the stage in recent years.
The performance concludes every evening at 10¾ o'clock.
Seats should be secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) June 23, and following evenings,
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the Great Burlesque Spectacle,
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
will give his
FINAL MAGIC PERFORMANCES;
with
ENTIRELY NEW FEATS IN MAGIC,
Performing them in the character of Prospero.
He respectfully announces that,
OTHER NOVELTIES BEING IN PREPARATION,
this gorgeously attractive piece
MUST POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN
After SATURDAY, June 28.
This final week of representation will be devoted to a series of
BENEFITS, WITH SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS,
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST
being represented each evening.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) June 23,
BENEFIT OF MISS FLORA ANDERSON,
the glorious little gem, who, as the Fairy Vivandiere, nightly entrances the house.
TUESDAY, June 24, Benefit of
MISS LOUISA ANDERSON,
the charming Ferdinand.
WEDNESDAY, June 25, Benefit of
MISS HELEN and MISS LIZZIE ANDERSON,
the "Spirit of the Union," and the "Captain of the Corps."
THURSDAY, June 26, Benefit of
MISS IONE BURKE,
the fascinating Ariel of the Tempest.
FRIDAY, June 27, Benefit of
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
SATURDAY, June 28, Benefit of
MISS EMILY THORNE,
her first benefit in America.
Extraordinary Novelties in preparation for the following week.
THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
having admitted the WIZARD'S TEMPEST to be the best Spectacle lately produced, to see it, during this, its last week, should be the aim of the great 31,600,000 of our country.

CARLOTTA PATTI EVERY EVENING AT NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC, in Sig. Muzio's AMOUR POLKA, and the POLACCA PURITANI.

ISABEL CUBAS WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY EVENING, AT NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC, In a new and beautiful HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DANCE.

THOMAS BAKER'S NEW AND ORIGINAL GRAND UNION WAR FANTASIE will be repeated EVERY EVENING at NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS.

MADAME TOURNAIRE EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS, in her BEAUTIFUL EQUESTRIAN LESSONS. Ladies who expect to appear on horseback in the great Central Park should see Madame Tournaire.

FOR THE CHILDREN—FOR THE CHILDREN.
Will be produced on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, at
NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,
the first of a series of elegantly illustrated nursery tales, for the delight of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
The first one selected for this purpose is
WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT,
to be played by a company of highly talented children, led by
THE MYERS SISTERS.
Further particulars will be given hereafter.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS
AND PALACE OF MUSIC,
Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
(Sundays Excepted,)
WITH A RICH AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
By the BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
OPERATIC SINGING and BALLET EVERY EVENING in the PALACE OF MUSIC;
PROMENADE MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the COOL and DELIGHTFUL GARDENS;
REFRESHMENTS of all KINDS except LIQUORS;
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the TURKISH PAVILION.
Operatic Prima Donna........Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI
Premiere Danseuse........Senorita ISABEL CUBAS
Musical Composer and Director........THOMAS BAKER
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME almost Every Day.
Admission to Gardens, Palace, and Pavilion. 25 cents only
For Children during the Afternoon........15 cents only

CONCERT,
In aid of sick and wounded soldiers, at DODWORTH'S HALL, (Broadway, opposite 11th-st.,) MONDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock.
Messrs. S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, THEO. THOMAS, F. BERGNER and an AMATEUR VOCAL QUARTETTE have volunteered their services.
Tickets, $1. May be had at the Music Stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

PRIZE CONCERT AT WASHINGTON HALL—3d-av. and 125th-st. TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, a beautiful Youths' Holiday Ovation will be performed by a large class of children, under the direction of Mr. PECK. The awards are to be given to the best readers (of either sex, under 13, 11 and 9 years of age) of vocal music at sight. Singers not connected with the concert are respectfully invited, without admission fee, to compete for the prizes. The Director will accept an engagement as tenor or bass in a quartette or promiscuous choir, or to sing with a Sabbath School. Address Box No. 3,109 New-York Post-office.

CAPITOLINE ASSOCIATION.—THE FIRST literary entertainment of this Association will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, at their rooms, corner of Fulton-av. and Jay-st. Members wishing tickets for their friends can obtain them of the President, or either of the Vice-Presidents. Per order.
E. S. NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE HUTCHINSONS "UP TOWN."—The HUTCHINSON FAMILY give a Grand Musical Concert at Prof. Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door. For the benefit of the Sunday School.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st.,

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE!
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!

THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
The largest living man in the World, measuring
NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY,
WEIGHING 695 POUNDS!
The most extraordinary case of obesity known.
ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,

GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old,
WEIGHING 618 POUNDS,
And measuring NINE FEET 1¼ INCHES ROUND
The two, together, making the
LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH
LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH
EVER BEHELD.
They will be on exhibition at all hours every Day and Evening, with that minim of humanity,
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
The smallest man of his age ever known,
18 YEARS OLD, BUT 29 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHING ONLY 24½ POUNDS!
Such a contrast of humanity has never been known.
Two such mammoth beings,
PERFECT LAMBERTS IN SIZE,
And such a mere pigmy of the race. It is worth ten times the price of admission to see such extremes of the human species. But in addition may also be seen,
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep.
MASTER DUDLEY WALLER,
THE INFANT ORATOR,
THE DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
AQUARIAL GARDEN,
With its myriads of beautiful living fish.
THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN.
LIVING HAPPY FAMILY.
BEAUTIFUL WAX STATUARY, &c., &c.
A new French Drama, entitled
MONGUERAND; or, THE BOHEMIAN OF PARIS.
Every Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK OF THE
DECIDED SUCCESS
of the charming and accomplished artist,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHEL,
who, continuing to be received with the
GREATEST ENTHUSIASM,
by crowded and fashionable audiences, will repeat, by a general request, her great original character of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
a few nights more.
EVERY EVENING
will be performed the thrilling drama, (translated from the German, by A. Waldemar, Esq., and copyrighted by him, according to act of Congress, for Miss Maggie Mitchell,) entitled
FANCHON;
OR,
THE CRICKET.
FANCHON, (her original character,) Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Supported by a full and talented company.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commences at 8.
SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT.
FULL AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 23.
The new and screaming Local Farce,
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER,
the dashing Protean Piece,
THRICE MARRIED,
and the laughter-provoking Irish piece,
THE HAPPY MAN.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in each piece.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
Will open their
NEW HALL OF MINSTRELSY,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, on
MONDAY EVENING, June 23.
The Hall has been entirely renovated and embellished.
THE BEST QUARTETTE AND INSTRUMENTAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
The Coolest and most Comfortable House in the City.
Admittance 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

WILL CLOSE.
The 37th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Catalogue 13 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A Strawberry Festival will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 23, in the Bedding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 66, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NOTICE.
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
The FIREWORKS from our laboratory have taken away every Premium offered by the American Institute but one, and all other premiums that have been offered for competition since their laboratory has been in operation.
Cities and Towns, that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary, would do well to make early application at the laboratory.
NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE,
Pyrotechnists.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Depôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, JR.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by
BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TUESDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M.—Purse $300; mile and repeat, to wagons. H. Woodruff enters *Gen. McClellan*; Hopkins enters *Gen. Butler*; D. Tallman enters *Panic*; J. J. Bevins enters *West Philadelphia*. Good day, good track.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.—Handicap stake, $375; mile heats, best three in five. D. Tallman's b. m. *Minnie*, to wagon and driver, 260 pounds. M. L. Mott's br. g. *Reliance*, to wagon and driver, 245 pounds.
JOSEPH CROUGERON, Manager.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

day, when once again they would take their own affairs into their own hands. We are brethren, he said, and he promised that, on his part, justice should be administered to the people of New-Orleans and Louisiana. The General spoke like one deeply impressed, and his auditors seemed to be in a corresponding mood. His tones were those of earnest friendship. The band, after the General withdrew, played "Hail to the Chief." The throng then called for Major BELL, Col. SHEPLEY, Col. FRENCH and others. In due time, Col. SHEPLEY appeared and made a short address.

FLAG-RAISING AT GRETNA.

From the Delta, 14th.

Yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the soul-stirring ceremony of raising our country's flag was performed in Gretna, on the right bank. As the glorious emblem was thrown to the winds, amid the thunders of artillery and triumphal bursts of music, mingled with the rejoicing cheers of the assembled multitude, it seemed difficult to imagine that a few months ago a government of violence and fraud had flaunted its bastard emblem in the face of heaven on that very scene.

When the flag was raised the following resolutions were unanimously carried:

1. May this flag, which has been a protection to our citizens at home and abroad for more than eighty years, ever triumphantly wave, and ever be respected by every nation on this globe.
2. May it ever remind us that our brethren of the Eastern, Western, and other States, have freely and nobly shed and are still ready to shed, their patriotic blood, that the Union might be renewed.
3. May we ever with gratitude recall their noble deeds and patriotic heroism, that we might again take them by the hand and call them brethren.
4. May the scorn and contempt of every true lover of the Union ever follow the man who shall, hereafter, be so base as to curse and denounce our Northern benefactors.
5. This flag was presented to the Union people of the village of Gretna, through the politeness of the Captain of the sloop-of-war *Richmond*; three cheers for the donor.
6. Three cheers for Gen. BUTLER.
7. Three cheers for Com. FARRAGUT.

During the impressive ceremony, Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, Judge HEISTAND, and several other gentlemen, delivered most eloquent and stirring speeches.

THE MONEY PANIC ABATING.

New-Orleans is getting over her currency panic. Gen. BUTLER's resolution to drive the Confederate notes out of existence has had a good effect. Already the gold and silver, so long hoarded, are making their appearance. In France, after an era of paper money, in which all the bullion was supposed to have left the country, it was found that the forced and sudden disuse of the assignats brought to light an abundance of the precious metals. Previous to the rebellion New-Orleans, owing to the admirable banking system in vogue in Louisiana, had the largest proportion of gold and silver in circulation of any city in the Union. Bank bills were unknown in local trade. Gen. BUTLER's order, which is sure to be strictly enforced, will soon bring these hidden stores of the precious metals to light, and, with a reopened commerce with the outside world, all will soon be well with the Crescent City.

THE FAMOUS WOMAN ORDER.

To the Editor of the Daily Delta:

Seeing some severe strictures in some of the Northern papers upon Order No. 28, of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, commanding the Division of the Gulf, in which the terms of that order are very harshly criticised, it is perhaps not inappropriate for a citizen of New-Orleans for more than a quarter of a century to bear witness to the necessity of some order of that kind being made, in order to suppress a practice on the part of some of the women of New-Orleans who would have felt themselves most highly insulted at not being considered ladies, which frequently came to the notice of the writer himself.

It is a notorious fact that immediately upon the landing of the Government forces in this city, some of the women (not all by any means) were constantly in the habit of exhibiting their hatred and contempt for the officers and soldiers in such palpable ways as to leave no room for mistake as to their intentions, to wit: When officers or soldiers entered the street railroad cars or omnibuses, they were met by curlings of the lips and noses on what should have been modest faces! by the pulling in of skirts, as if their wearers were afraid that they would become soiled by coming in contact with the uniforms of the officers and soldiers of the United States. Confederate flags would be flouted in their faces whilst walking the streets, and if perchance they happened to get near such *ladies* in the streets, skirts would be drawn up and aside in such a way as to exhibit more of ankles than of good manners. Staves of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and other secession songs, would immediately be sung upon the appearance of Federal officers in the neighborhood of certain dwellings, otherwise the abode of gentility.

In some of the public schools of the city, the female pupils were instructed by their lady teachers to show their contempt for Federal officers and soldiers, in case they should visit them, by refusing to offer them any of the common civilities due visitors to the schools, and by the singing of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," etc., all of which acts are too well known here to admit of a moment's dispute.

After carefully reading the order in question, it will be at once perceived that by no possible rule of interpretation can it be made to apply to any female, woman, or lady, except to such as by word or deed chooses to place herself in the category put by the General.

The effect of the order has been most happy, in causing the immediate cessation of all such annoying practices, which, if persisted in, might have led to unpleasant results to the real ladies of the city, who might otherwise ultimately have been classed with their indiscreet sisterhood, which was fortunately avoided by the effects of the order itself; ever since the publication of which the real ladies of the city have been able to walk in all parts of the city, whether by day or night, with the most perfect impunity and freedom from interruption or insult from either officers or soldiers, and with a greater degree of personal safety than ever was known in the history of the city; for not only has the conduct of officers been that of the most polished gentlemen, but that of the common soldiery has been the wonder and admiration of all—no complaints of the slightest infraction of the rules of propriety having been made against any of them beyond occasional cases of intoxication, although the forces have occupied the city for more than six weeks. This is the more remarkable when it is recollected that only a few years since the imperial City of Pekin was captured by the allied armies of England and France, the two most civilized nations of Europe, and delivered over to the soldiers for plunder during two or three entire days.

BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

A Visit to Forts Jackson and St. Philip—The Prisoners of State—Their Names, Conduct and Conversation—Confederate Soldiers Surrendering Themselves—Col. Jones and the Contraband Question—The Hospital at Pilot Town.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SURVEYING STEAMER SACHEM,
OFF FORT JACKSON, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

By the direction of Commander PORTER, Mr. GERDES, the able and efficient Assistant of the United States Coast Survey, left Ship Island on the 22d of May for Fort Jackson, to hunt up the buoys and anchors which the rebels had taken from the Passes of the Mississippi Delta, and removed to that place, to use in supporting and keeping in its place the chain which they had stretched across the river. On the morning of the 23d, we passed the United States steamer *Saxon* bound to Fort Pickens, whither she had been dispatched by Gen. BUTLER to procure some gun-carriages, which were needed to mount guns at New-Orleans. On the morning of May 24 I made a visit to Fort St. Philip. Col. JONES, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who is in command of the post, received me very kindly, and afforded me all the information in his power. From an officer, to whom he introduced me, I gleaned a few items which may be of interest. The most important event which has occurred since the occupation of the forts by the Yankees, happened on the 20th of May when the towboat *Anglo-American* arrived at Fort St. Philip, bringing, by command of Gen. BUTLER, Mayor MONROE, Recorder ADAMS, Chief of Police MCCLELLAND, Ex-Alderman HARRISON, and Mr. DUNCAN, the Secretary of the Mayor. They were by order placed in confinement, but I was unable to learn what special charge was made against them. Col. STAFFORD, Deputy Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans, told an officer in the fort that they had all avowed themselves citizens of the "Southern Confederacy," and that Gen. BUTLER very properly deposed them from office, and sent them prisoners to the fort. At the proper time it will of course be known what the cause of their detention is. They have a large, roomy tent, and are allowed the liberty of the enclosure in the centre of the fort. A sentinel stands guard, that no communication may be had with them. No one is allowed to visit them on any pretext whatever, and though they may write and receive letters, it is with the precautionary measure of subjecting their correspondence to the revision of an officer appointed for the purpose by Col. JONES. The regular army rations have been, and still continue to be issued to them, and the usual privileges granted to people in their condition is afforded them; they may purchase anything they wish, should their palates revolt against "soldiers' feed." A contraband, colored commodity, called "Cudy," does their cooking, and except an officer appointed by Col. JONES, is the only person who is allowed to communicate with them. From the officer in charge, I learned some particulars regarding the prisoners, which I shall briefly write.

Mayor MONROE is a man, according to his own account, of very humble origin. He says he was, until elected Mayor of New-Orleans, a shipmaster and stevedore about New-Orleans, and loudly avers that all the money he ever made was obtained through his connection with Northern men. He proclaims loudly his attachment to the North, and his love of Northerners and their principles. This, and the like, is his strain of conversation; but by those who know him well, several of whom I have seen and conversed with, he is regarded as a Janus-faced individual, and notwithstanding his professions to the contrary, is looked on as one of the most rabid and uncompromising Disunionists that New-Orleans could boast. At any rate, whatever he may be, he is now in good safekeeping; and those who know the character for firmness, and prompt, energetic action of the Major-General at New-Orleans, can readily imagine that Mayor MONROE will be kept in Fort St. Philip till it is useless to confine him longer. He has been Mayor of New-Orleans nearly two years.

Recorder ADAMS is a very quiet, gentlemanly man, who says but little, and in that little is remarkably temperate and discreet.

Chief-of-Police MCCLELLAND is the only one of the prisoners of whom I got a sight. He is a fine-looking man, dark complexioned, and struck me as being a person of much energy, and is very evidently what we would call, in the North, a "smart, cute fellow." He speaks in somewhat high-flown terms about his participation in the Mexican war, where he fought, as he says, bravely and willingly for the glorious "Stars and Stripes." He exhibits and speaks of the scars of wounds which he received on the battle-fields of Mexico. He declares that he don't like this part of the world, and speaks freely of his intention of going North as soon as possible. His attachment to the old Union is believed, by those who know him best, to be sincere and heartfelt, though it must be confessed that his precedents have not shown such to be the case.

About HARRISON I learned nothing, except that he is an ex-Alderman, and was included in the arrest.

Mr. DUNCAN, the Mayor's Secretary, is the most quiet, unobtrusive gentleman among the prisoners. My informant told me that he betrays, by his conversation and manner, the fact that he is well educated and has been in the habit of moving in the best circles of society.

On the 23d the *Baritaria* came down from the city and brought to Fort St. Philip the editor of the Algerine *Newsboy*, who was ordered under arrest by Gen. BUTLER. I was unable to learn his offence. From his appearance I take him to be the original from which editors are portrayed in *Punch* and other periodicals of like nature. He is decidedly seedy looking, and as altogether foreign in appearance to the general received idea of the editor as one could well imagine. A dash of the ludicrous pervades him, which was evinced by his reply to the officer in the fort, who told him that no doubt his paper was suppressed. "True," said he, "considering that the d—d Yankees have the editor, printer, publisher and *carrier!* of the *Newsboy* a prisoner, in my person, it would not be surprising if such should prove the case." The same boat that conveyed him to St. Philip took to Fort Jackson two criminals who had been sentenced by Major BELL, the Provost Judge at New-Orleans. One of them, WM. BENSICK, is sentenced to close confinement for the term of his natural life, in punishment of a murder committed in the city. GEORGE POSEY, a Baltimorean, was sentenced for the term of twenty-one years for an attempt at murder. The particulars of either case I was unable to learn. They are to be kept in Fort Jackson during the time New-Orleans remains under military law; when that ceases, the presumption is that they will be removed to the city.

At Fort Jackson five companies are stationed; at Quarantine three; at St. Philip one; at a place opposite Quarantine one company, who act as picket-guard. All these men belong to the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment. From Provost Marshal COOKE, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, who is stationed at Fort St. Philip, I got some particulars of a sad accident that occurred in the river about ten miles above Quarantine. The United States steamer *McClellan* was on her way to New-Orleans. As she was passing the point mentioned, the *Governor Mouton*—a small river steamer—met her, and either not understanding or not heeding the signal whistle of the *McClellan*, which informed her on which side she should go, was run into by the up-going steamer, and in a few moments was a complete wreck. The *Mouton* was carrying some minor prisoners to Fort St. Philip. About thirty-five people were on board. Of course every exertion was made to save those so perilously situated, and in the main they were successful. I regret to state, however, that two men—one a secesh prisoner, and the other a soldier of the Provost Guard—were drowned. The latter belonged to Company A, Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

In a conversation with the Surgeon of the Regiment garrisoning this post, I listened to a dismal account of the health of the men. For five months they have had no fresh vegetables at all, and certainly not more than two pounds each of fresh meat. No complaint is, or can be made in regard to the rations, they are good, and every one gets all he wants; but they are not of the kind adapted to this climate. Much suffering is occasioned from the fact of anti-scorbutics, and some confirmed and many incipient cases of scurvy, have already manifested themselves. Another cause of disease is found in the water of the Mississippi, which has the almost universal effect of giving those who use it as a beverage the diarrhœa, and sickness of a like nature.

From Col. JONES I got some interesting particulars in relation to the operations of cleaning and repairing Fort Jackson, which work is being busily prosecuted under his direction. A lot of those Confederate soldiers who mutinied and deserted to the woods and swamps in the vicinity of the forts, have been gradually dropping in, and now amount in number to at least 200. Those of them who are artisans are set to work at their trade, at least the carpenters and masons. These last mentioned being, from the ruinous condition of Fort Jackson, in great demand, are paid $2 50 per day, and have in addition a soldier's ration. Those who are not mechanics are employed as laborers, in carting and removing rubbish, &c. They are paid wages and allowed rations. All, without exception, on reaching the fort, expressed an ardent desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, which was administered, and will, I venture to affirm, be most religiously kept. Not much progress has been made, as yet, in the way of repairs; at least the fort looks almost as ruinous as on the day after its surrender—an ample testimony to the demolishing powers of 13-inch bombshells. I should judge that at least twelve months must elapse before the fort will look as it did previous to the bombardment. It has been determined to take the citadel completely down and rebuild it, for so entirely ruined is it, that there is no possibility of its standing. The men are now employed in leveling it.

Before leaving Col. JONES I touched on the subject of contrabands, of whom there are about 115 in St. Philip, and 135 or thereabout in Jackson. He said that the question of disposing of them and providing for them gave him more trouble than any other matter under his charge. To quote his own words, "Darkies come flocking in here; they have heard all sorts of stories, and listened with their usual gullibility to every report—all tending to implant the notion that if they can only get to the forts they are free. And their idea of freedom is very truly a *negro idea*—they imagine and are fully persuaded that it consists *in having all they want to eat and to drink, and nothing under Heavens to do.* I am placed in an awkward dilemma; I have no authority to feed them—no authority or orders from headquarters to either keep them or send them away. I cannot have them in the fort, and know not what to do. Of course they must not be allowed to starve; and my only method to prevent that is to give them such provisions, found in the forts, as are condemned as unfit for soldiers' use by the Commissary. They live in huts built along the line outside the fort, and must manage to make a living out of the supplies mentioned. I have represented the matter to the General in command, but as yet he has positively declined to interfere, leaving the matter entirely in my hands, and my hands are more than full of it. The negro question, in the particular phase it has assumed at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, gives me more concern than the sickly condition of my soldiers. I hope that some arrangement will be made, and that right speedily, to relieve me of the charge and management of contrabands, or else give me power to care and provide for them, as I'd like to do."

Since the occupation of the forts, 200 Confederate soldiers have been taken prisoners by the pickets of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and sent to New-Orleans, and Col. JONES informed me that he understood they had been released on parole, by order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. GERDES, who commands the *Sachem*, with his usual promptitude,—which is his strongest-marked characteristic,—had all the buoys and anchors collected, and was in readiness to start away in a short time. We steamed down through the Southwest Pass; the bar of which it is the intention of Mr. GERDES and his assistants to put in complete order, by replacing the spar and can buoys, and making full and accurate soundings. We anchored opposite Pilottown. I shall give your readers what particulars in regard to the work done by the Coast Survey officers are allowable, and which may come under my observation.

Among the vessels lying in the Southwest Pass are the bark *Arthur*, which vessel has been blockading the coast of Texas and came here recently to repair damages and refit; the celebrated steamship *Nightingale*, the storeship *Fearnot*, the Coast Survey steamer *Sachem*, under command of F. H. GERDES, several army transports and two coal ships. Outside are five vessels waiting their turn to be towed to the city. Only three towboats are available to do the immense amount of towing required. Those who have traveled on the Mississippi will readily recognize them by their names—they are the *Anglo-American*, *Landis* and *St. Charles*. Six more could find ample employment, but they are not to be had, and the ones mentioned must do it all. The *Landis* had some of her machinery out of order on one of her late down trips, but it was repaired during one night, only stopping her labors a few hours.

PILOTTOWN, NAVY HOSPITAL,
Friday, June 6, 1862.

During a visit to the Hospital I collected some information which I briefly subjoin. The hospital proper is a large building formerly used as a kind of hotel or boarding-house for the pilots who, in the pursuit of their labors, temporarily stopped at Pilottown. It is situated on one of the bayous leading from the Mississippi to East Bar. It is the largest house in the place, and like all the buildings here, is roomy and well ventilated. Besides the principal building, a smaller one adjoining is used for hospital purposes. The whole is under charge of Dr. WALES, formerly surgeon of the *Colorado*, assisted by Dr. BURBANK, of the *Santee*, and Dr. BART, of the *Colorado*.

Since the establishment of this post for the reception and treatment of patients, but five deaths have occurred, which is a very small number considering how limited are the means provided for the care of the wounded, and is, in itself, a very high testimonial to the efficiency of the surgeons in charge. I subjoin a list of those who have died, their ships and injuries, from data furnished me by Dr. BURT: JOHN HANCOCK, seaman, United States steamer *Portsmouth*, leg carried away by a round shot, died April 26, 1862; JOHN JENKINS, seaman, United States steamer *Pensacola*, received a buckshot wound in the right breast; he died on May 4; JAMES WEBBY, captain mizzentop, United States steamer *Brooklyn*, injured by fragments of shell, which tore the whole side of his face and head away; he died May 7; JOHN RYAN, Quartermaster, United States steamer *Pensacola*, wounded in the head by a fragment of shell; he died May 8; WM. JOYCE, seaman, of the *Pensacola*, gunshot wound in the kneepan, died May 18. For the comfort of the relatives of these poor fellows, I'll give a short description of the burial-ground. It is situated on the south side of the bayou, opposite the hospital, and is neatly inclosed by a picket fence. It was formerly the garden of one of the houses here, and for beauty and quietness is well suited to the purpose for which it is now used. In the inclosure are a number of orange trees in full bloom, the fragrance from which is very delightful and refreshing. Oleanders are in profusion, and great varieties of the minor flowering plants indigenous to this soil are scattered throughout this "silent city of the dead."

At the head of each grave a neat board is placed, deeply engraven in which is the name and date of death of the occupant, together with such other particulars as could be ascertained by the surgeons, and which may be useful in assisting the surviving relatives in procuring the bodies hereafter, should such be the wish of anyone. The headboards are all substantial, and care is taken in placing them that they may stand as long as possible.

In the hospital there are now fifty-three patients. Not a single case is of a serious nature. The situation of every one at present under treatment is considered by the surgeons as very favorable, and Dr. BURT told me that in less than a month every case now in hand will probably be discharged, and the hospitals empty, unless others are landed before then from some of the many ships in and about the river.

Pilottown is at present, and has been since April 3, under charge of Lieut. MCKEAN TILTON, of the Marine Corps, detailed from the *Colorado*, whose squad of marines, eighteen in number, is amply sufficient to take care of the place.

LENOYLE.

THE BLOCKADE.

Capture of the Schooner Julia with Sixty-five Bales of Cotton on Board.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT KITTATINNY,
OFF FORT LIVINGSTON, La., May 17, 1862.

On the 10th, Master's-mate JOHN H. GREGORY, with a crew of twelve men, took a lugger mounting a 12-pounder, and proceeded to Barataria. They there found the schooner *Julia* loaded with cotton, ready to run the blockade. Mr. GREGORY immediately seized her as a lawful prize. Among her papers were found orders for her to proceed to Havana, *via* Fort Livingston, as soon as loaded.

The owner of the *Julia* came on board the *Kittatinny* yesterday, and professed to be a strong Union man, saying that the cotton was put on board to keep it from falling into the hands of the rebels. As she has run the blockade twice, Capt. LAMSON did not see the point, and politely informed the Captain of the *Julia* that she and her cargo were now the property of the United States. To-morrow the same lugger goes after the rebel steamer *Bee*. With what success remains to be seen. A large sloop has just come alongside, manned by three Frenchmen, who request the privilege of fishing. Capt. LAMSON asked them the name of their vessel. One of the men said "It used to be the *Jeff. Davis*, but that was played out. We now call her the *Union*." They had the American flag flying from the masthead. The Captain gave them a pass and they went on their way rejoicing.

D.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

The City Quiet—Reported Evacuation of Grenada by Order of Beauregard—Taking the Oath, &c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 19.

Nothing of general interest has occurred within the last twenty-four hours.

Several unimportant arrests have been made; otherwise the city is quiet.

Southern papers confirm the news of the evacuation of Grenada, by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD. The order is said to have been issued a week ago.

Two hundred persons took the oath of allegiance yesterday, including thirty-five soldiers. A Confederate mail carrier, arrested here yesterday, had several letters for soldiers in the rebel army.

NEWS FROM CORINTH.

Holly Springs, Miss., Occupied by Gen. Thomas.

CORINTH, Friday, June 20.

A force from Gen. SHERMAN's command occupied Holly Springs to-day, and destroyed several pieces of trestle-work on the Mississippi Central Railroad. The machinery for repairing and manufacturing arms was removed from Holly Springs to Atlanta, Ga., previous to the evacuation of the place by the rebels.

Gen. Schofield and the Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 22.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the National forces in Missouri, has issued an order holding the rebels and rebel sympathizers responsible in their property, and, if need be, in their persons, for damages hereafter committed by guerrillas or marauding parties in this State. Five thousand dollars will be exacted for every soldier or Union citizen killed; from $1,000 to $5,000 for every one wounded, and the full value of all property destroyed or stolen by guerrillas will be assessed and collected from the class of persons above-mentioned residing in the vicinity of the place where the act may be committed. The sums thus collected will be paid to the legal heirs of the soldier or citizen killed, or to the person wounded, or to the rightful owner of property destroyed or stolen. This Order is very stringent, and abundant machinery is provided to carry it into speedy effect.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, June 21.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 9th, has arrived. Among the passengers are Capts. MORRIS and INGRAHAM and Judge OTERO.

Capt. MORRIS left Fort Craig on the 2d inst. The rear guard of the Texans was at El Paso. The mail party saw no Indians on the road, and nothing is known or heard of the Texans coming on the Santa Fé road to rob the trains, as was reported.

All the regiments of Mexican Volunteers have been reorganized into one, under command of Col. CARSON.

—A well-known gentleman of this City writes in a private letter dated Paris, June 4: "Mr Mowatt dined with us, a few days since. He is here with Lord Clyde, the greatest English General living. In a conversation which I had with Lord Clyde, on Saturday, he stated that Gen. McClellan had evinced more true generalship than any man in our army. He said he considered him a splendid strategist and able leader."

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the North Star, with $612,461 in Treasure.

The Trouble between Mosquera and the Governor of Panama.

Mosquera's Troops Allowed to Occupy the State.

LATE NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES commanding, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and specie from California. She left New-York on 2d inst., at 12 M., and arrived at Aspinwall on 11th inst., at 9½ A. M. Sailed again on 14th inst., at 12 M., and arrived at New-York on 22d inst., at 11 A. M. She brings $612,461 in specie, consigned as follows:

Order	$7,414	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	$12,500
Order	3,006	Jennings & Brewster	12,900
Wm. Meyer & Co.	4,000	Scholle Bros	19,500
Neustader Bros	28,300	Order	20,000
Rich Patrick	16,500	George B. Upton	15,000
W. Seligman	34,900	Chas. W. Crosby	5,200
J. H Coghill	4,500	Jansen, Bond & Co.	2,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	9,000	C. H. Grant & Co.	3,200
C. H. Grant	2,500	Am. Exchange Bank	20,000
J. H. Brown & Co.	15,254	P. Naylor	8,000
Dewitt, Kettler & Co.	18,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	43,170
J. Heller & Bro	5,900	W. F. Weed & Co.	7,000
Strauss Bros. & Co	31,739	Marcus C. Hawley	5,400
Geo. H. Barnard	2,000	John B. Newton	31,200
J. G. Parker & Son	8,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	172,500
M. Lederer	6,783	Handy & Hoadley	2,000
H. Cohn & Co.	27,000	James Hale	1,776
Total			$612,461

Full particulars of the trouble between the military agents of MOSQUERA and the Governor of Panama, mentioned by our last previous advices, will be found in our correspondent's letter, given below. At one time, it appears, a serious collision was threatened, but at the last moment before the sailing of the *North Star*, it seems to have been obviated.

The crew of the United States steamer *Saranac* were in readiness to land for the protection of American property, but the Commander declared he would not otherwise interfere in the squabble. The *Termagant* was also ready to protect the British Consulate. Business was entirely suspended in Panama.

The Purser of the *North Star* places us under obligations for favors rendered.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Threatened Trouble in Panama—Mosquera's Movements and Intentions—The Troops Allowed to Occupy the State—Late Reports from Venezuela—Desire of Caraccas to Join the Colombian Union—Mosquera at Ambalema—More Fighting, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, June 14.

I wrote you in my last that a good deal of excitement existed among the people of Panama, in consequence of a force of 300 men having been sent from Carthagena to occupy the city in the name of the Provisional President, Gen. MOSQUERA. Since then, matters have seemingly reached a crisis, and we appear, unless one party or the other succumbs, to be on the verge of revolution and anarchy.

I believe I gave you, in my previous letter, the main reasons that induces the Governor of the State, to deny these troops the privilege of a military occupation of the State, or at least the reasons by which he was generally supposed to be guided, and as far as they went they proved to be correct. But we now have them in an official form, and I will recount them.

In September last, Gen. MOSQUERA having gained over a large majority of the States and people to his cause, sent a Commissioner, in the person of Don MANUEL MURILLO, to negotiate terms upon which the State of Panama should acknowledge and join the Revolutionary Government. This gentleman was met at Aspinwall by State Commissioners, and a Convention was made, the State agreeing to acknowledge the new order of things on conditions of almost absolute sovereignty. The decisions of the State Courts, in all civil and criminal cases, were to be final. The State had the privilege of remaining neutral in all civil or domestic commotions in other portions of the Confederacy. All the national property within her precincts—and this included the reserved rights of the National Government in the Panama Railroad—was ceded to the State, and no national officers were to be imposed on us, save postmasters. The State, in compensation for these benefits, was to furnish a small annual subsidy, to be collected *pro rata* from the people, to keep the wheels of the National Government in motion.

In September, Gen. MOSQUERA called a Convention at Bogota, which modified the pact entered into by the Revolutionary States, several of them ceding back to the General Government the rights under the old pact, but the State of Panama was not represented in this Assembly. She, however, accepted its conditions, so far as they did not conflict with the rights guaranteed by the Aspinwall Convention, and the Legislature having approved the act of the Governor and the Commissioners in the Convention at Aspinwall, Panama became one of the States of the "United States of Colombia," which the Convention fixed upon as the new name of the country.

Gen. MOSQUERA, not having immediately ratified the doings of his Commissioner to Aspinwall, the State Government sent Don JUSTO AROSEMENA to Bogota to urge upon MOSQUERA immediate action. Señor A. found the Provisional President very little disposed to stand to his bargain, his prospects of final success having much improved since the convention was made, and he, of course, less disposed to grant extraordinary concessions. In fact, it was thought he was disposed to illustrate the old fable of the wolf and the lamb, and Señor A. began to get a little discouraged. However, he finally submitted it to MOSQUERA's Cabinet Ministers, with some modifications, and it was thought by them that, with these, it would be accepted by the President. But he declared, when it was sent to his camp, that the State asked to much, although he did not positively refuse to acceed to its terms. Señor A., at last losing patience and wishing to put an end to the anomalous position of Panama, sent his ultimatum to the Provisional President; but, so far as I can learn, MOSQUERA still hesitated to accept the terms.

The next we know of Gen. MOSQUERA's movements, so far as regards Panama, is the arrival at Aspinwall of two schooners from Charthagena with 250 "veteran troops" on board, under command of Cols. SANTACOLOMA and VICTORIA, two officers who had gained laurels in the revolution. Col. S. immediately applied to the agent of the Panama Railroad for transportation to Panama, and Gov. GUARDIA, of the State, at once asked Col. TOTTEN to refuse it. The Government of this country, by its contract with the Railroad Company, have the right of free transportation for men and munitions of war across the Isthmus, but the agent is obliged to take things as he finds them, and when the country is in revolution, can only recognize the party that presents the strongest force before his admiring vision. And in this case the Governor seems to be the man. So, SANTACOLOMA, after frequent solicitations, finding that he could not get transportation, notified the Governor that he should come afoot—that if received in a friendly manner he should place himself and his men under his order, but if otherwise he should be compelled to enter the city by force of arms.

This caused an immense flurry among our timid and excitable population, and hundreds of women, children, and people who don't like to fight, have fled to the islands and savannas. The Governor commenced putting the city in as good a state of defence as possible, by barricading the principal entrances to it, and issued a proclamation, calling all the men to arms between the ages of 15 and 45. But very few have responded as yet; although he declares that in a few days he will have men enough from Santiago, and other places in the interior, to keep out SANTACOLOMA, and the additional force of one or two hundred men expected from Carthagena. But of this we are not so certain, neither do I think the Governor is fully confident of his power. The trouble is, that three quarters of the people of Panama, at least, are of the "Liberal" party, claimed to be represented by MOSQUERA, and in case the worst comes to the worst, many assert, and apparently with good foundation, that SANTACOLOMA will be joined by more of the people of Panama than will oppose him.

Col. SANTACOLMA presented, on the 8th of the present month, his orders from Don JULIAN TRUJILLO, MOSQUERA's Secretary of War, for the occupation of this State by his forces, and these orders contain the following reasons, in substance, for the invasion:

1. The Government of the United States of Colombia has reasons to believe that Gen. P. A. HERRAN, so soon as he knows of his dismissal as Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government at Washington, will endeavor to carry into effect his premeditated plans of exciting a reaction in the States of Panama and Bolivar, against the Government.

2. This force will serve not only to repress any such attempt, but also to preserve order in whatever manner it may be disturbed by the action of the centralists, the Government having reason to believe that they will tenaciously adhere to their plans to overthrow the present order of things.

3. The respect which a well organized and well disciplined force will inspire, will prevent a repetition of the scandal inflicted upon us some time since by some American citizens who, in violation of treaties, and in defiance of the orders of the Panama authorities, crossed our territory in an armed attitude.

4. This force will lend support to and enforce the decrees and orders of the Government of the Union throughout the territory of the State.

5. It is also known that Señor JULIO ARBOLEDA has lately purchased arms and munitions of war in Europe, which he contemplates passing (into Cauca) across the Isthmus of Panama, and these troops will be able to thwart any such attempt.

On the 9th, the Secretary of State, Señor PABLO AROSEMENA, replied to this note of the Secretary of War, in the name of the Governor, intimating that the action of the General Government in the matter looked very suspicious to him. The Governor says it is very strange that the President should send a military force to the State without any official or private notification of the fact, until the troops were upon him, when he had ample opportunity to do so; and still more strange, in view of the fact that many citizens in Panama had private letters informing them that such a force was organizing for the purpose of occupying this State. He tells Señor SANTACOLOMA that none of the reasons he has presented from the Secretary of War for his occupation of Panama are valid. The first and second reasons have but little weight, because the centralists of Panama are so insignificant in numbers and power that no seditious attempts of theirs could succeed against the force the State could bring against them, and especially as the Government of the State has in its favor the almost unanimous sentiment of the State, in its adhesion to the Government of Colombia. In respect to the third reason presented, the Governor thinks it has still less foundation than the two preceding reasons. "It is sufficient for me to say, and I am forced to say it, that I have received a private note from the same Secretary of War, stating that the Provisional President has taken much more efficacious steps to prevent future outrages, such as are alluded to in his present note, and that without scandal or trouble of any kind, than could be afforded by these troops." "It will not be amiss for me to add," says the Governor, "that the outrages alluded to were not committed by 'some North American citizens,' but by an armed body of regular troops, supported by the ships-of-war that the Government at Washington constantly maintains in this bay; and it is not such a force as is sent here now, or that can be permanently maintained here upon the resources of the country, that can be calculated to impose respect upon forces so superior."

The fifth reason, says the Governor, is the least valid of all. It is not a military force that is necessary to prevent aid to the enemies of Colombia in Cauca, but vigilance. ARBOLEDA would never dream of transporting arms across the Isthmus except clandestinely, and if he did, his chances of doing so would amount to nothing at all.

But the Governor reserves the fourth reason for especial comment. He asks what decrees and orders are to be enforced in Panama. The decrees which the Government has a right to enforce in Panama are applied without difficulty throughout the whole State, and without necessity for any armed force. If he treats of enforcing decrees which are contrary to the Convention at Aspinwall, and contrary to the rights that the State has enjoyed since she became a member of the Confederacy, it amounts to a declaration that her sovereign rights are no longer to be respected. The Secretary of War makes no exception when he speaks of the enforcement of Governmental decrees; and if he means this, as is natural to suppose from his language, the Governor cannot consent, without neglecting his clearest duties as the chief officer of the State, and his obligation as a man and a magistrate, that an armed body of men shall enter the territory to enforce decrees and orders incompatible with those dictated by the Legislature of the State.

The Governor says he is willing to abide by any decision made in respect to the Convention of Colon by the President, or Convention to meet, in August, in Carthagena, if in accord with the directions of the State Legislature, be they a modification of said Convention, or be it rejected in all its parts, the State coming into the new Government on the same terms as the other States; but until some legal decision is come to, he shall enforce the present laws of the Legislature in the matter.

And in conclusion, he says to Col. SANTACOLOMA that his proposed occupation of this State, without the consent of the Executive, by an armed force, is a violation of the 3d Article of the Convention at Aspinwall, and orders him to return to Carthagena forthwith with his forces, offering him such aid as he may need to take the back track.

To-day, although no agreement has been come to to that effect, and both parties are still preparing for a conflict, it is currently reported, and I have reason to believe it to be true, that Col. SANTACOLOMA has sent to Carthagena for further orders, and will await them quietly at Aspinwall, unless the Governor undertakes to expel him by force of arms from that place. Several hundred men from Santiago, about one hundred and forty miles from Panama, are daily expected by the Governor. It is understood that the ships-of-war in the ports of Panama and Aspinwall will take no part in any squabble that may come off, unless foreign property shall be molested. The British war steamer *Termagant* has, however, moved up in front of the city from the Island of Tobago, and is anchored near the United States steam frigate *Saranac*. The United States Consuls at Panama and Aspinwall have had several official interviews with both contending parties, but it is understood that their action has been only advisatory. They are both opposed to any active foreign intervention.

We have in port at Panama the United States steam frigate *Saranac*, and the storeship *Warren*. The British have the war-steamers *Termagant* and *Mutine*. No French war vessel in port. In Aspinwall we have the United States brig *Perry*, and the storeship *Falmouth*.

Mr. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at New-York, left Panama for Valparaiso, on the 9th, on business.

The British freight steamship *Talisman*, from Liverpool *via* Carthagena, reached Aspinwall on the 10th. She brings newspapers from Bogota to May 26, and it is said some private letters are in town of as late a date as the 30th. The principal news she brings is from Venezuela, but possibly you may receive it direct before you get this. Dates from Laguayra, Venezuela, are to the 23d of May. The Province of Caracas had pronounced in favor of union with the United States of Colombia, and sent Señor RIBEIRO to Bogota to negotiate terms. On the 21st of May Caracas was attacked by a column of 900 men, who were repulsed. The Federal Party was said to be much the strongest, and was daily gaining ground. The Paez Government occupies the fortified places. On the 21st of May, an attempt at insurrection under Capt. PATRULLO was put down by forces that came from Caracas for that purpose. On the 21st the Federal Gens. PAREDES and HERRERA were shot. Gen. FALCON is not killed, as was reported, but was near Coro on the 7th of May, besieging that place. Gen. PAEZ was at Caracas.

From Bogota, we learn that the city was as quiet as it was possible for it to be under the constant fear of guerrilla attacks. Notwithstanding the late submission of the main body of the guerrillas near Bogota, a body of them, numbering less than 250, entered the city on the 7th of May, and although they committed no outrages, the people thought it most prudent to load them down with such things as they most coveted, when they left. It appears that Gen. MOSQUERA has left only about 200 men to guard Bogota, and when any trouble arises, instead of meeting it, these men flee to the Convents to save their skins. At least, so say travelers.

Gen. MOSQUERA was still at Ambalema, near the Magdalena River, with a portion of his forces, for the invasion of the States of Antioquia and Cauca, but it is said an advanced guard is pushing into the former State, where there is a force of only 2,000 men embodied to meet them. Col. CANAL attempted, at the head of 1,700 men, to pass into Cauca from Antioquia, to attack MOSQUERA's forces in that State, but was met by Gens. GUTIERREZ and MARTINEZ, and compelled to return to Manizales.

Gen. LOPEZ's advanced guard of 500 men, marching in behalf of MOSQUERA, to meet Cols. ARBOLEDA and JIRALDO in Cauca, were met by ARBOLEDA with 2,000 men, and after three hours' fighting and "a good deal of loss on the part of ARBOLEDA, and a very little on our part," fell back to rejoin the main body."

ASPINWALL, Saturday, June 14, 1862—12½ P. M.

Just as the steamer is ready to cast off her lines, the Governor telegraphs to Señor SANTACOLOMA that he may enter the city peaceably, and the troops will pass over the road to-day.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—W. H. Bancroft, R. F. Perkins, M. C. Glover, R. G. Colby, F. H. Chaband, Mrs. E. Hollister, John and Emma Hollister, J. W. Cooper, M. L. Marsh, Miss G. D. Wood, L. Lavedy, R. Dorn, E. A. Strok, E. Dunn, Rev. W. McKinna, Rev. J. L. Condon, W. H. Parks, W. Schroeder, Mrs. M. L. Erwin, Miss Belle W. Creigh, Miss Jennie Creigh, A. Loyhauff, Mrs. M. Pelletier, H. L. Sunderlin, Mrs. R. M. Merrill, B. L. Lippincott, H. H. Hyman, J. A. Nicholas, R. S. Fish, J. Garland, H. Smith, S. D. Mussel, J. H. Jameson, Thomas D. Young, Mrs. L. Lichard, S. Lanthommer, S. L. Power, G. Durland, J. Hight, W. Bilkey, Mrs. E. Goldsworthy, Mrs. P. Westall, R. Gerhart, M. B. Holt, George Bouney, John Smith, Mrs. E. Brannan, Jane Brannan, James Twing, James Mullen, L. Austin, F. W. Stackpole, Miss E. Brindlay, W. Flink, J. C. Gardner, W. B. Rowe, S. C. Talcott, H. G. Blessing, and 71 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from New-Orleans—Messrs. Carter, Taylor, Heine, J. Cohn, F. W. Kirchoff and family, Mr. Bacquier and family, N. S. Peterkin, H. W. Hill and family, Mme. C. Napius, Michael Ellinger, Mr. Duharrel, Mrs. Franville, P. Strauss, Mr. Tinkly, lady and child, S. Aaron, A. Terri, John Mari Odin, Archbishop of New-Orleans; C. M. Dubins, G. L. Boe, G. D. Coleman, P. Farler, Mr. and Mrs. Loeffer and child, W. M. Louis, C. Weishaar, Jr., Charles Fliessen, Charles Delbonio, H. Darcy, Mrs. Blohme and sister, Capt. Marshall and lady, Mr. Bernard, lady and child, V. Janey, Adele Seale, J. F. Derbes, A. Ravelet, F. Mannire, H. Verges, L. Carter, Mrs. Duval and child, M. Badgley, Charles Pleasant, A. Garr, F. Bernstein, Mr. Robinson and 3 daughters, L. Geissart, G. W. Walton, R. D. Steele, E. Schroder, T. D. Clearman, W. H. Meydaye, J. Marisanx, W. J. Stansbury, Lion Chesse, D. Holmes, A. Lucha, E. J. Fitzhugh, R. Garcia, Mrs. Gemsbacher and child, Mrs. Cammack, daughter and infant, Mr. Bellocy, G. F. Hart, R. A. Horne, Mrs. Peet, Miss Mary Peet, Thos. C. Clark, Mrs. Jaques and daughter.

In schr. Empire, from Bermuda—Capt. Albert Ryan, late of ship Chicago, burnt at sea; Mrs. Amelia Penniston, Miss Kate Austin, Geo. Eve, John Lewis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises... 1 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 51 | Gov. Island. 5 40 | Hell Gate.... 7 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 22.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, New-Orleans June 15, with mdse. and sugar, and 108 passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. June 18, at 9 A. M., off Indian Key (Florida) Reef, exchanged signals with steamship Cahawba, bound S.; same day, at noon, exchanged signals with an Am. bark, showing a red signal, with black ball in it. June 21, at 10 A. M., lat. 37 23, lon. 74, passed bark Houston, bound N.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall June 14, with the California mails, treasure, and about 30 passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Mansnito, (Br., of Newcastle,) Cunningham, Dublin 45 ds., in ballast to Arkell, Hurst & Co. June 8, lat. 43 03, lon. 47 58, saw steamship Great Eastern, hence bound E.; set our numbers for her but she did not acknowledge us.

Bark Persia, (Br., of Scarboro,) Chetwin, Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast to Thos. Richardson. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Symmetry, (Br., of Scarboro,) Rogers, Lisbon 44 ds., in ballast to Thos. Richardson.

Brig Delmont Locke, Vessee, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

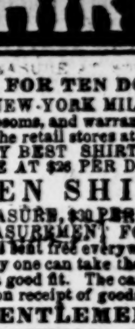
Schr. Moses Van Name, Van Name, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast. June 19, off Smith's Island, spoke U. S. Revenue cutter Forward, bound S.

Schr. Empire, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda June 18, with potatoes, onions, &c., to McCall & Frith. Saw going into Bermuda, brigs Excelsior, (Br.,) and Mountain Eagle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.



EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN,
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

MADE TO MEASURE AT $[illegible] PER DOZEN.
OR SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.

LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, $2 50 to $2 88 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

F. O. F. F. F. F.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. [illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated [illegible] Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at
SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.
This Flour is a
FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.
Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.
Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 23 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Tea, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.
A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.
Order through any grocer or Express C. O. D.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Sons of Pennsylvania will be held at the Astor House THIS (Monday) EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. By order
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Chairman.
STEPHEN C. RUSSELL, Vice-Chairman.
M. G. HART, Secretary.
Treasurer, JONATHAN OGDEN, corner Broadway and Grand-st.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
REUBEN MANLY, Jr., No. 32 William-st.
SAMUEL MILLIKEN, Jr., No. 4½ Exchange-place.
THEODORE A. BLANCHARD, No. 72 Duane-st.
STEPHEN B. [illegible], No. 239 Greenwich-st.
THOMAS MCELRATH, No. 34 Broadway.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INvented Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Frosted and Blistered feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain; 25c., 50c., and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, N.Y.